

Numb. 1.

THE  
PRINCIPALE  
PASSAGES OF GER-

MANY, ITALY, FRANCE,

and other places for these last sixe Mo-  
neths past, Historically reduced to time,  
place, and action, till the end of the  
yeare 1636. according to the For-  
raine Computation.

In which short space you will  
finde much variety of matter, and  
no small alteration amongst  
Princes.

All faithfully taken out of good origi-  
nals by an English Mercury.



LONDON.

Printed for Nath. Butter, and Nicholas Bourne,  
February the sixt. 1636.

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1. June 18

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PRINCIPAL

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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

in which space you will

1. John F. Kennedy

1942

...to me under ...

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION



10000

Printed for M<sup>r</sup>. Bannister, at White's Court,  
February the 6<sup>th</sup>. 1780.



## To the Readers.

**R**EADERS; I here present you not with  
 Newes snatcht from the moutches of every  
 prattling Athenian, but Historie confirmed  
 by authentickall persons of good credit; and  
 that too, not spunne out to a volume, but digested into a  
 compendious forme, that it might serve as a conditum  
 to your more serious imployments, and neither hinder  
 them, nor cloy your attentions in the perusing;

*Scrinia de magnis me manus una capit.*

*Martial. lib. 2.  
 epig. 4.*

I have not studied to please any particular persons, by  
 complying with the fancies of such, as desire to have e-  
 very action of that partie which they affect best varni-  
 shed over with glaring colours of commendation; and  
 the designs of the other, shabbard with equivoque:  
 what you read here are, res factæ, non fictæ, and where  
 any thing is doubtfull, or relisbeth of untruth, I have  
 not spared to note the first Inventors. The Papers were  
 first intended for your use, and now come to tender you  
 their personall service, ~~but we observe for them a fa-  
 vorable entertainment, without any misconstruction  
 or uncharitable interpretation.~~ (Improbe fact, qui in  
 libro alieno ingeniosus est.) So shall you encourage me  
 to goe on to a new discoverie of what is not yet come to  
 your publike knowledge, and that speedily. Farewell.

N. C.



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*The passages of Burgundie, and the French County. Chap. 4.*

*The passages of the Nether-lands. Chap. 5.*





## The Passages in vpper GERMANY.

**N**aturall reason, though it may apprehend much by way of composition and division, yet in contingent Futures, such as are the issues of warre, it can onely conclude probably, never demonstrate scientifically. The sword a faithful Minister to it's Supreme Commander, will not returne to sheath it selfe (what ever man can project to hinder it) till recalled from making slaughter by him which first gave it Commission. The Elector of Saxony having concluded a Peace with Caesar the yeere last past, conceived withall, that both his Dukedome and the whole Empire should enjoy a firme universall Peace, and be no longer plundered by any, either intestine or foreign Broyles. But this hope was of no continuance, the Conditions of the Treaty were distastd by the Crowne of Sweden, the Countgrave of Hesse Cassell, Duke Bernhard of Saxon Weymar, and some other Princes of the Empire, and the Electors confede-

## The Passages in

confederacy, with the house of *Austria* was the Procreatress of the *Swedes* hostility with him.

The Marquesse Elector of *Brandenburg*, and the Duke of *Lunsburg* stood a while as Neutralls, ceasing from doing offence, eicher to the Imperiall or Swedish party, till by the instigation of the Duke of *Saxon*, they at last came in and bore Armes against their late friends and confederates, whose powerfull alliance had preserved these three Princes especially from utter ruine by the Cæsarean Armies. *Magdenburg*, a City famous of late by her miseries, was the first city of importance or note, against which the Saxons and Imperialists marched: The city was defended valiantly by the Swedes within it, for the space of sixe moneths siege, and then their expected succours out of *Swedland* fayling, being hindered by a contrary wind, after that by divers sallies they had slaine many of their enemies, much weakened the two puissent armies which besieged it, fortified their Fort at *Werben* for their more convenient continuance of the warre in *Saxony*, and the march. *Brandenburg*, upon the supplications of the distressed inhabitants rendered it to the Saxons *July 4*, upon good tearmes and advantagious conditions, and marched out with their armes and baggage, and two peeces of great Ordinance. The Swedish garison was conducted to *Werben*, and three Saxon Regiments were immediatly laid into the city, the inhabitants utterly refusing to admit any Imperiall Preſidiaries.

The losse of this city was some prejudice to the Swedish proceedings, yet their stout Commanders, who were resolved to forge out their owne fortunes, or perish with their armies, held on play still, sometimes getting, and sometimes loosing, till the the maine *Reſt* at *Wistock* being wonne, againe advanced their cause more then this losse had slackned it. The Lantgrave of *Hessen*,

*Magdenburg*  
surrendred by  
the Swedes  
to the Saxons.

*Hessen*, who alwayes before suspected the Treaty of *Prague*, and preferred a just war before a perilous and dishonourable Peace: at this time giving care to tearmes of Peace, lost almost his whole countrey before he was aware of it. The Imperiall army under *Gottz, Grava, Gleeve*, and other Chieftaines, did not doe him so much damage when he stood upon his guard, as did his owne security: He had beene often perswaded by the Elector of *Saxony*, the Duke of *Brunswick*, and the Marquess of *Dormstas*, to entertaine the Articles concluded at *Prague*, yet could not be induced thereunto; The Bishop of *Witzburg* in the end sent his Agent to the same effect, who not prevailing for the Maine, put in for the Bye, a cessation from Armes for the space of three weekes betwixt his and the Imperiall Forces, whilst the Emperour might be wrought to condescend to such propositions as he desired.

During the time which he appeared in the Field with his armies, he not onely preserved the Lantgrave from the fury of the *Cesareans*, but joyning his Forces with those Swedish troopes under our brave Countreyman, the Field-Marshal *Lesse* (whose merit and memory, for that, and other his valiant achievements, will live to after ages, though the circumstances of that particular come not within the verge of this concise History) sheltered also his friends and confederates from the storme which threatned them.

*Hannaw*, a city in the *Wettrawe* and nursery of the Evangelicall Religion, was straitly beleaguered by foure severall Imperiall armies, and he, by the military skill of *Ramsay* the Governour, (a man of whom we may glory, in that his actions there spoke him a true *Brittane*, and no stranger to our English Orbe) defended from the insulting Enemy which breathed out threatnings against it, and had promised himseffe a glorious

*Hannaw* relieved by the Lantgrave and the Field-Marshal *Lesse* and the siege raised.

victory. Till the contagion within had deprived him of the one halfe and more of his fellow defendants, and the Imperiall armies without, supplied dayly with fresh men, made him not despaire of reliefe; but expect it from abroad.

In the height of this necessity, the Landgrave having joyned his forces, with the Field-Marshal *Lesse* put in to succour him; and by the prowess of the Commander within, and their happy successe without, performed their intent so wishfully, that the Imperiall armies, without expectation of gaining the city, rose from the siege, and dispersing themselves sundry wayes, left it more free then they found it. The Governour, an expert souldier, made use of his liberty, complied immediately with the neighbouring city *Frankford* and so prevailed there, by tending it all observant respects of Vintage; that he made it, if not a friend, no enemy, though formerly they had stood at rearmes of hostility: But thriving men seekes much to enlarge their estates, by a new addition, as to enjoy their old ones. To stand in a faire correspondencie with that Imperiall city, and to doe no more, *Ramsy* thought it not sufficient; want of victuals during the siege, made him know how necessary they were, and having engaged the *Frankforders*, not to oppose him in his course, he then by Armes brought the bordering villages to be his Contributors.

*Ramsy* brings  
the neighbour  
countreys to  
contribution.

The Marquess of *Crana* and the Lord *Lansby*, which had formerly besieged the city, were countermanded by *Cesar* to attend the Imperiall Generall *Gallas*; the Countrey neere him was not pestered with hostile Armes, and the Governour apprehending quickly how a fortune was cast upon him, if he would follow it, invaded the Archbishoprick of *Mowre*, the Bishoprick of *Wertheburg*, and the Territories of the Landgrave of *Drimmar*, extorting from them (what they would not have given

given him, willingly) victuals and money. His proceedings with the boores were complained to the Count of *Donau*, who thereupon sent his Secretary to *Hanaw*, to desire a cessation of Armes, with those neare States, for the space of three moneths, who offered that if hee might obtaine his conditions, that the Garrison in *Steinheim*, belonging to the Arch-bishop of *Minz*, and that in *Fridberg* also should be cashiered; some few onely reserved for the maintenance of Tiallage, the fruit whereof should bee lawfull prize to the Masters of the Field, whether *Swedes* or *Cesareans*, on the North-side of the Maine, yet this proposition was not onely refused, the Governour perceiving the hostility brought in more profit than quiet; but hee proceeded further, tooke the Imperialls prisoners wheresoever hee found them, dismissed them not without Ransome, and about the midst of *July*, some of his Souldiers meeting with the Governor of the Fort at *Brunsfeld* (taken the yeare past from the Imperialists, by the Count *Nassaw Dillingberg*; and restored them againe, when hee accepted the Saxons peace) carrying eleven Ensignes made for the Generall *Lambey*, with this Motto:

*Tandem bona causa triumphat.*

They set upon the Conduct, slew some of the souldiers that guarded them, and carryed away the Colours, saying, *That of right they belonged to them in respect of their inscription.*

If that Maxime of the Schoole be true, that the first cause is the cause of all the Products in the same kinde: the *Lansgrave* must share in the Governours honour; his then victorious Armes, giving *Ramsay* the opportunity thus to compass his desires: *Nothing dark man more disparagement, than ungrounded confidence.* The

And intercepts  
a Convoy go-  
ing f<sup>o</sup> *Brus-*  
*feld* to *Lam-*  
*boy*.

The *Lantg*:  
looseth most  
part of his  
Country.

Prince in the end, overcome with the Rhetoricke of the Bishops agent, a *Cineas* that did more with his words, than the Imperiall forces had done with their swords, that he might not appeare the singular man, which did oppose the peace, laid by his Armes, and marched into the Bishopricke of *Paderborne*, expecting that this small time of truce, might secure his countrey for the present, and establish his tranquility afterwards. His absence from home was quickly reported to the Field-Marshal *Goetz*, whose Army being in a manner disbanded, at the raising of the siege of *Hanaw*, and himselfe gone into *Westphalia*, was rallied suddenly upon the report, and appoynted for the spoyle of *Hassia*. The *Poles* which came downe the former yeare under the Prince *Cassimire*, had accepted service under him, and were the chiefe strength of his Army. These men, of which there were 44. Cornets, when *Hanaw* was relieved, mutined upon the rising of the Imperiall Army, and one part taking the way of *Binghen*, the other of *Oppenheim* to passe over the *Rhine*, plundered both their friends and foes, without respect of any thing but Pillage. Their journey home againe was long, and oft-times they got nothing by their out-rages but knocks: With these desperate reylsters, the Imperiall Commandor (seeing the *Lantgraves* confidence) complyed suddenly, promised a monthspays which they accepting, returned againe to their colours, and joyned with him in the invasion of *Hessen-land*, which, no Army appearing to resist them; they were soone Lords of *Cassell*, *Zigenheim* and *Humburg* onely accepted.

A Tempest tryeth the Pilot, and apparent danger proves the mettall of a Souldier. The Prince informed of his losse, despaired not, but first resolved, with the few forces he had, to give them battaile, and put his fortunes to a day; yet better advising with himselfe, in  
the



the end, concluded to goe in person to the united States of the *Netherlands*, and desire their assistance, for *Auxiliaries*, and till his returne, to commit the care of his Countrey to his trusty servant, the Lieutenent General *Melander*, and he, though his men were farre unequal in number to the enemies, and could not therefore deale with them in open field, yet casting about to surprize them at advantages, made head against them, kept them at a stand, and about the midst of *August*, having drawne out the Garison of *Cassel*, and mustered up some of the *Boores*, surprized and defeated foure thousand of the Field-Marshal *Goetz* his horse at *Hirshfeld*, slew above one thousand upon the place, got sixeteene Standards, and brought in divers prisoners into *Cassel*.

And goeth to the States for auxiliary Forces.

*Est aliquid prodice tenns* ———

It could not be expected that he should recover what was lost, it was glory enough for him to preserve the remainer. *Goetz* with his maine Army was yet in that Countrey where he beleagured the Fort of *Homburg*, a strong place, by the situation upon the top of a mountaine, before which having lost the Lieutenent Major his brother, the Colonell *Stemmer*, and many of his Souldiers, to the number of sixe hundred, hee raised his siege, marched toward *Freslar*, neare *Cassel*, where leaving three thousand men to make good his conquest himselfe, with the rest of the Army marched into the Bishopricke of *Paderborne*, *Septem. 2.* old stile.

*Goetz* marcheth toward *Paderborne*.

The *Swedes* were not ignorant of the calamities which had befallen the *Landgrave*, their confederate, so, unexpectedly, and sympathizing with him for his sufferings, would have come in willingly to succour him, but that a storme threatned them at the same time, and forced them.

The Treaty  
at Lubeck  
commeth to  
no effect.

them to call home the Field-Marshal *Lesle* toward the *Elbe* to re-enforce themselves against the approaching enemies. The gesture of the *Cæsareans* confirmed it selfe to the season of the weather. The beginning of this Summer was attended with a cleare sky, & no clouds appeared to promise an after rains, yet suddenly the surface of the Aery element was changed, and water distilled more plentifully from above than was expected, and sometimes so impetuously, that the people made it a question, whether was more prejudiciall to the fruites of the earth, the late long drought, or those violent currents of water which fell from above. His Majesty of *Denmarke* had laboured much to establish a peace in the Empire, and no enemy appearing so openly against the Imperiall party, as the Crown of *Sweden*, by consent of *Cæsar*; a supposed Commission was delivered to the Elector of *Saxony*, to treat with that Nation at *Lubeck* in the particular: The opening of the sealed Escrip discovered, what the *Swedes* had before conjectured: *July 17.* The agents for both parties met, and the Letters then broken up, restrained the Electour from attempting any thing which might prejudice the Empire, or the Imperiall dignity, but to search out all wayes and means, how by force, the *Swedes* might be compelled to depart from *Germany*.

*Oxenstjerne*  
embarks for  
*Sweden*.

*Oxenstjerne*, the Grand Chancellor of *Sweden* stood awhile aghast at this unlooked for amazement, and first complying to his Majesty of *Denmarke*, of the affront offered to the Queene his Lady their Sovereigne, resolved in the end, to post homeward, that he might advise with the Diet then assembled at *Stockholme*, for a farther course of pursuing, or ceasing from the warre, leaving order in the interim, with the Generall *Ban-niers*, to maintaine the glory of the *Swedish* Nation, and to stand in defence of *Cæsar* and his adherents. *It*

is no small advantage to be aſorehand, the gaining of a place of importance, from a profeſſed foe, may ſtumble him in the way, though not divers him from his diſſigns.

*Ulzen*, a City of no great compaſſe, but of ſome conſequence, did firſt preſent it ſelfe to his fancy: the Imperiall Allies held it, and the Swedes intending to take it in the beginning of *Auguſt*, ſate downe before it, and upon the 2<sup>d</sup> of the ſame month, brought it to yeeld upon compoſition. Thence hee marched to *Lumenburg*, accompanied and re-enforced by the Field-Maſſall *Leſle*, ſummoned it, and his conditions being rejected by the Senate, and the ſame night made his approaches to the very Moate of the city, though with ſome loſſe of his officers and ſouldiers, and conſtrained it to an unwelcome Compoſition; the tearmes were theſe:

*Ulzen* taken by the General *Banniere*,

*That the Gattenberg ſhould bee delivered to the Swedes, and that the City ſhould receive a garriſon and Commander.*

Both which particulars were obtained, and the Swediſh *Goetz* was accepted the next day after for their Governour. Thence the Generall *Banniere* conducted his Armies to the Fort of *Winſen* ſeated upon the *Elve*, and took it the next day by a ſtratagem, intending firſt to cleere the river, as being more convenient for his deſignes then the firme land (this Relation is written from *Lunenburg*, the Sceane of this deſigne, and the particulars expreſſed ſo precisely, make the ſtory credible) and this Fort he being maſter of immediately, rather by policy then power, marched thence toward *Havelberg* and *Werben*, to prevent the Saxon and Imperiall Armies which were then laying of Bridges over the *Elve*, intending to make an invaſion into the Dukedome of *Meckleburg*.

And the Fort at *Winſen*.

The time to decide the controversie betwixt them with the sword was not yet come. Neere *Werben* the Swedish Army was encamped, where not expecting an Enemy so suddenly, the *Swedes* kept not the strict watch they used to doe, the Generall himselfe taking his recreation, and his absence, though not authorizing the Officers to leave their places of charge, yet ministring occasion of a perfunctory care, was nere to have brought the *Swedes* to confusion. The Duke of *Saxony* having received a Commission from the Emperour, though limited with many Conditions, the 13. 23. of the same month was at *Magdenburg* in person, taking an oath of allegiance from the Magistrate there to himselfe, as to the Generalissimo, at which time being certified by his spies, of the *Swedes* posture, he immediately sent the Collonel *Unger* against them with two Regiments, who arriving at the Campe before the *Swedes* could well Arme, raised one of the quarters, slew some few of the Souldiers, and had neare surpris'd *Banniere* himselfe, who was abroad at hunting with his late married wife: But the *Swedes* were soon armed, and in the end chased away the *Saxon* Commander, and the same day encountered with a company of Imperiall *Dragones*, whom they tooke prisoners, and conveyed them to *Brandenburg*.

One of the *Swedes* quarters raised at *Werben* by the Col. *Unger* and *Banniere* like to have beene surprized.

*Gortz*, the *Casarean* Field-Marshal, in the time of this preparation, had leisure to pursue his Conquests in *Hessen-land*, and marched thence into *Westphalia*, where *Paderborn*, a City yest in the Imperial, now in the *Hussians* hands, presented it selfe as an object, either of his Conquest or disgrace, if he tooke it not in. It was a Bishops See, and a good one too; the King of *Sweden* gloried, that he had brought it under his government, and the Imperiall Commander in fine, esteemed it as a piece worthy of a siege. He summoned it, and the *Hussian* Garrison

## upper Germany.

II

Garrison, fifteen companies strong, returned shot for words, to the great vexation of the Field-Marshal, who instantly rounded it with his Army, and after nine hundred Canons shot, and foure assaults, compelled the Garrison to yeeld upon his mercy: And the Garrison consisted of eight hundred men, under the command of the Collonel *Girse*, Collonel of the white Regiment, who was detained Prisoner, the Captaines for at liberty, and the inferiour Officers and Souldiers compelled to attend the victorious Field-Marshal's colours. *Melander*, and Generall major *Beckerman* were then at *Hamme*, with eight hundred Horse, but unable to relieve their confederates, stood rather as spectators and attendants upon the issue, than forward assistants to relieve them; and hearing of the fate of the City, dismarched thence to *Dortmund*, in *Westphalia*, giving way to their enemies to march on toward *Osnabrug*, where they expected, but found not the like successe.

*Paderborne*  
surrendred to  
*Goetz*.

*Osnabrug* was both well manned and fortified, and *Goetz*, fearing, that if he should besiege it, he should lose time and waste his Army, onely looked upon it, and returned toward *Hesselandt*, and in the beginning of September, summoned *Zaess*, a small City upon the River *Lippe*, which refusing to yeeld to his words, the eighth of the same moneth, by his Army, was besieged, and the 9. 19. almost burnt to the ground by the *Grana-ders* cast out of the Campe, the Wilde fire taking hold of some thatched houses, whereof there were many in the towne, and their contiguity to the others, dispersing the devouring flame, to the terrour and astonishment of the Garrison and inhabitants, who in this confusion knew no other way to preserve their owne lives, and some small remnant of their goods, than by exposing their estates and persons to the mercy of the Conquer-

*Goetz* onely  
appearing be-  
fore *Osnab-  
brugge* and  
dis-marcheth  
presently to  
*Zoess*, which  
is fired and  
surrendred.

rou, who received the Garrison with condition to serve under him, and caused his souldiers to assist the Citizens in the extinguishment of the consuming fire.

The Garrison of *Osnabrug* and *Minden* take *Lemgaw* by *Onstas*

And apprehend the fugitive *Sperrheuter*.

The Garrison of *Osnabrugge* after the departure of this Field-Marshal, and assurance that hee was passed the *Weser* sent to *Minden*, advises of a designe they had conceived against *Lemgaw*, a City kept by foure companies of Imperiall horse, and 300 foote, under the Generall Major *Sperrheuter*, and desired their assistance for the prosecution of it. Helpe was sent them, and about the midst of Septem. they surprized the City, put the most part of the Cavallary and Infantry to the sword, apprehended *Sperrheuter* (who had hid himselfe in a dry Fat, but was found out by diligent search) not as a Prisoner of Warre, but as a traytor to the Crowne of *Sweden*, a fugative from his naturall Prince, and complotter and publicke practizer with the professed enemies of his Sovereigne, and sent him with a Guard, first to *Minden*, then to *Nyenbergh*, where this degenerate spirit, dyed of a sullen grieve, fore-casting the just punishment, which might be inflicted upon him by the *Swedish* Generall for his treason, and the taunts of the ordinary Souldiers, who detesting his perfidiousnesse, ceased not to reproach him with the memory of his unjust dealing, and unthankfulnesse toward the deceased King, who had raised him from a common man to be an Office of eminence in his Army: For the King during the time of his warre in *Poland*, meeting him, as he came from fight, and seeing his body strooke through with a Speare, or Partizan, gave him the name of *Sperrheuter*, and afterwards so favoured him, that he raised him to be a Generall. No Obligation can be a sufficient tye to a Cankred-corrupt rotten-hearted man: An *Achitophel* will prove false to his Master, though

though he be crowned each day with new favours, yet in the end the Divine Justice will over-reach him, the terrors of a guilty conscience will afright, and bring him to a desperate end.

~ *Goetz*, after the prize of *Zoest* undertooke new expeditions against *Lunen* and *Dortmund*, which he easily became Master of, the *Hassian* forces under *Melander* and *Eppen*, being unable to withstand him. *Dortmund* was better manned than the other, and held out the better. There lay one thousand *Hassen* foote, and two companyes of horse, which behaved themselves so stoutly, that they hindred the Imperiall Field-marshal two whole dayes from rayling a Battery: The night onely favoured his proceedings, and the darknesse concealing his movements from the Garrison, by the benefit thereof, whilst he deluded the besieged with false fires on the one side of the City, he raised a mount on the other side, whence he played the next day with his Canon upon the Towne, and by the succour of them made his approaches to the Moate about the walls, where, omitting no time, he cast his fire-workes into the City, which tooke effect, set the houses on fire, affrighted the Women and Children, whose outcries wrought so upon the hearts of the Souldiers, that they surrendred the place to the Besieger, and submitted to his discretion. Thence hee drew his Army towards *Hamme*, *Lipstat*, and *Cossfeld*, not yet resolved where to pitch first, all these places being well guarded, yet before one of these he resolved to set downe, and *Hamme* in the end was concluded to be the next object of his Armes: This City in the time of the last siege being made a prison for two great Lords of *Munster*, and the Ric-master *Danckel*, which September 12. 22. were encountred by some of *Eppens* souldiers, which slew their Convoy with the sword, and sent these

*Dortmund* taken by *Goetz*.

persons prisoners thither. *Hannu* put the period to his conquests there, though it suffered the common fate of the neighbour townes, and was compelled in fine to yeeld to the Conquerour; for the Lantgrave by the end of that siege was returned from the Neatherlands, and rallying up his owne Forces, strengthened with 4000. Auxiliaries, made head against him: and a cloud was risen in the North part of *Germany*, attended with thunder and lightning, threatned a fell upon the Saxon and Imperiall Armies, who called to him for succour, and by an especiall mandate from *Cesar*, commanded him towards the Lower Saxony, to stop the victorious progresse of the *Suedes*.

The miseries  
about *Frank-*  
*ford*, &c.

A lamentable  
story.

It was a generall time of horror and tumultuary confusion in *Almaine*, where ever the Scean of Warre lay, each party preferring their owne private ends before the publick good, deprived the generall state of the ordinary blessings from heaven: The French Garrison at *Coblentz* denied leave to all Traffiquers to carry Wine downe the *Rhyno*. The Imperiall at *Andernach* permitted no Corne to be brought up the river, though their friends in *Germany* wanted more that necessary provision for their livelyhood, as being the staffe of life, then the strangers abroad did the fruit of the grape, more esteemed perhaps, but not so needfull. The Divine providence had forbidden the earth there to give her increase to the Natives (for the *Frankforders* write it with teares, and every word of the Letter is noted with an accent of sorrow (that their Corne-fields were faire to the eye, in the beginning of the spring, yet when it was bladed, as if a Curse had bene laid upon the ground, an uncouth generation of Vermine, Mice of strange formes, dimensions and colours, appeared and devoured it before it was fit for the Sickle) yet the Governour at *Andernach* hindered the Marchants from importation of any.

In



In *Westphalia* and about the *Weser*, and *Hessen-land*, the Drummes sounded nothing but blood and slaughter, the Boores and Citizens made a prey to all souldiers, not able to distinguish friends from enemies, nor knowing to whom they should adhere, the Evangelicall or Imperi-  
all Party. There, and in the Dukedomes of *Brunswick*, *Lunenbourg* and *Mecklenburg*, the Marquisate of *Brandenburg*, and generally the whole Lower *Saxony*, the swarmes of military men covered the earth; nothing was soeene, but taking and retaking of Townes, Forts and Cities, and that without hope of a speedy cessation, Famine and the Pest not being enough to curbe their madnesse, which dayly raised warre, and noysed rumours of future wars.

In the midst of this confusion, the Emperour called an Electorall Diet at *Ratisbone*, which was long before it began, the Electors delaying their coming thither beyond the appointed time, pretending severall excuses upon their sundry engagements. The Emperour himselfe was the first that appeared at the place of meeting *August 7.* new stile, about 7. in the evening he arrived at *Regenspurg* and was received at the gate of the city by the Magistrate, under a Canopy, the people present falling upon their knees, where he was entertained with an Oration made by the Synlicke of the city, and then rode away in his Coach to the Cathedrall, at the entry whereof the Bishop met him, did him the like obeisance which the people had done at the gate, presented him with his Crosier, which he killed; conducting him first into the Church singing *Saint Ambrose* his Hymne, and afterwards to the Episcopall Palace the place where his Majesty intended to reside during the first Sessions of the Diet, finding his spirits decayed and his strength of body to be abated, though no evident cause of his weakenesse could be assigned. Two dayes after, the Duke of *Bavaria*,

An Electorall  
Diet called at  
*Regenspurg*.

*ria*,

The meeting  
of the Princes

*via* pretended the Title of Elector by donation from the Emperour and right of succession, came thither also accompanied with his Dutchesse, and attended with 500. horse, to give his Vote in the Electorall assembly; and was lodged as neere the Emperour as might be. The Elector of *Mentz* appeared in person the day following; and the Elector of *Colen* by his deputies the Counts of *Meternick* and *Romseck*: The Elector of *Mentz* tooke up his lodging in an house appointed for the Archbishop Elector of *Triers*, who being under guard at *Namur*, was conducted like a prisoner, not a free Prince, towards *Regenspurg* about one moneth afterwards, by a Convoy of some hundred horse, commanded by an Imperiall Collonel called *Gonzaga*; And being arrived at *Donawerth*, as he was upon his journey, he there fled into a Cloyster called *Saint Crosse*, otherwise *Saint Johns Hill*, in hope in that place, of particular priviledges to remaine free as in a Sanctuary; Vpon Letters received from the Emperour (to whom Collonel *Gonzago* had sent word thereof) the said Commander did attempt to neglect those priviledges, and would have drawne the Elector out by force: But upon better thoughts and counsell, the Popes Nuncio was imployed unto him, who with faire words and promises perswaded him to come out voluntarily, and so he was againe taken and carried on his journey to *Passau*: Passing neere *Ratisbone*, or *Regenspurg*, he desired much to bee suffered to come in, and to be admitted into the presence of the Electors and the Electorall Colledge, but all in vaine. From *Passau* he hath bin carried further to *Lintz*, where he yet remaineth; His cause having lately bin discussed, & him selfe condemned to be diskeyed from his Electorall dignity & Bishoprick, and to be kept betwixt 4 walls in prison all the rest of his life. What from divers places was vsitten concerning this Prince, & particularly that he had  
sent

sent his *Votè* in writing to the Colledge, is all a fiction: For knowing that all his Papers and Letters, with his Chancery, were in his enemies hands; whereby did sufficiently appeare, what he had treated with forraine Princes in prejudice of the Empire, and specially of the house of *Austria*: He did not stand upon high tearmes of his justification, but rather in all humility offer and promise his *Votè* and himselfe to the Emperours command and pleasure.

The Marquesse of *Brandenburgh* appeared by the Count of *Swarzenburgh* his assigne, and the Duke of *Saxony* his by *Frederick Lebselder*, his Chamberlaine both by Agents, but not authorized by any commission, as his Deputy in the Electorall negotiation. The absence of the *Saxon* somewhat displeased the Emperour, who sent Duke *Henry Julius* of *Saxon Lauenberg* to the Elector, to require his personall appearance, and that speedily, but was returned by the Elector, with an excuse for himselfe, and a commission to his Agents, to giue his vote in that Parliament: The King of *Bohemia* was onely wanting, he had beene visiting the Army under *Gallas*, upon its march toward *Burgundy*, and after his labour reposed himselfe some few dayes in *Brissach*, and thither a Currier was dispatched, *August 13. 23.* with letters, requiring his speedy, and personall presence, which he received, and posted thence to *Ratisbone*.

Some prodigies, as it is related from *Ratisbone*, happening in sundry places of the Empire, before the meeting of the Princes, had dis-heartned the common people, and made them despaire of any good issue by that treaty: One was at *Wels*, the suddaine uncovering of the Emperours house of pleasure, there where hee was lodged, (it being seated in the midst of a Moorasse) by a violent tempest, and this was accompanied with two others at *Linx*, the first whereof, was the suddaine

Some feareful accidents before the Dyet, esteemed prodigious.

fall of an Arch of the Bridge made over the *Danubius*, which his Imperiall Majestie had no sooner passed over, but it tumbled into the River; The other this; Three carved Eagles, placed upon the house of a Burgesse of *Lintz*, being broken downe by the fury of the Tempest; were mounted by the same violent blast into the Ayre, scattered three sundry wayes, and the one in the end fell upon the house appointed for the assembly of the Province, the other upon the State-house, and the third upon a Publike Aquaduct.

Distracted wits, upon every light occasion, project terrible things. These conceits were fond, and Superstitious, not rationall and sound. The harsh beginning of the first Session, was more to be feared as a fatall Prognosticke of no happy conclusion, then those antecedent accidents. Some dayes were spent in private visites, Complements and conferences, each of the Princes fathoming the others breasts in their retiring Chambers, before they met at the publike place.

*September the 15.5.* The first Sessions of the Diet beganne, though somewhat inauspiciously, the *Saxon* Deputies being much discontented with the Elector of *Mentz*, who had summoned the Princes to meete, pretending that Office to belong to the Duke of *Saxony*, and his Deputies, in the absence of the Marshall of the Empire. The Controversie, like all others in point of honor, was not so soone appeased, as rayed. The Emperour, to quiet them, in Person heard their differences in his Privie Chamber, and in a short Oration, declaring that the intent of that meeting was for the publike good of the Empire, which might suffer more by such civill dissensions, then forraigne Enemies, desired the *Saxons* to complie with the Times, and gave his notes openly to the Archbishop of *Mentz*, containing the Propositions Considerable in that Parliament; His Majesties authority

A difference falling out betweene the *Saxon* Deputies, and the Elector of *Mentz*.

Is composed by *Cesar*.

thoritic siding with the Archbishop, did not extinguish the flame at the first, but make it breake out more fierocly; the Archbishop followed *Cæsars* directions, and began to propound his desires; The *Saxons* for the time broke off his discourse, and as jealous that they were not equally interessed with him in the Imperiall Grace, protested against him, that hee incroached upon the Electorall priviledges, and ingrossed the grace of the Diet to himselfe; Yet afterwards somewhat cooled by his Oratory, and a president in the last Diet at *Mulhausen*, wherein, as Chancellor of the Empire, hee was the speaker to the Electorall assembly, they heard him, and hee spake to this purport.

The Archbishop of *Mentz* makes the propositions in the Diet.

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*His Speech.*

**M**AY our meeting tend and end, to, and in a blessing to the Church, and the Empire, whereof wee are Guardians, and Feoffees, intrusted for its preservation. I must acknowledge my selfe much honoured by *Cæsar*, in appointing me to bee the Prolocutor in this Senate of Princes, and yet could have wished to have lost this honour, that I might have bene delivered of the burden. The charge is heavy to me to deliver, and may be tedious to your eares to heare it, so many Propositions as could be well couched in 9. Folioes of paper, containing the heads only of what I should deliver, and we jointly advise of: But his Majesty unwilling to tire or me in speaking, or you in hearing, and concluding, desires onely for the present, your resolutions and determinations, first vpon your votes for the Election and nomination of a King of the *Romanes*: Secondly, your connectis in his proceedings with the Elector of *Triers*;

Thirdly your wise judgements for the reſtaſhſhing of the Empire, and reſtoring it to its ancient ſplendor, and peaceable eſtate, or how to arme againſt forraigne enemies, referring the reſt to a Diet the next yeere, to beeheld at *Norimberg* or *Collen*; of all which I ſhall for my owne particular, give mine opinion; deſiring your Highneſſes to heare me patiently, and then to ſpeake impartially.

How happily the Government of the Sacred *Roman* Empire hath beene adminiſtered by his Maieſty that now reigneth, I neede not ſhew you, who have beene witneſſes of his juſtice and policie, which though my ſelfe, or you ſhould ſeeme to forget, this our happy meeting would reſſiſie, and remonſtrate unto us. Other Princes have beene bleſſed in peace; this preſent, glorious in the Trophies of Warre? Warre not unjuſtly grounded, to the vexation of forraigne Princes, but neceſſarily undertaken for the ſafety of the ſtates under his protection. The *Gothes* and *Vandals* under *Alarick* their King, were not ſo formidable to *Italy*, in the raignes of *Arcadius* and *Honorius*, or under *Totilas* afterwards, as they have beene under the King of *Sweden* lately, to the Princes of *Germany* to oppoſe them; *Cesar* neither ſpared his purſe, nor forces, and in the end, when I my ſelfe was forced to forſake my Metropolitane Citie of *Mentz*, and to give way to the Invaders, when the Elector of *Cologne* was ſcarce ſafe in his owne Palace, the Biſhop of this See made their Priſoner; the Biſhop of *Wirtzburge* deprived of his dignitie by their Conqueſts, and the better halfe of *Germany* either by force was constrained, or willingly yeelded them obedience. His Imperiall Maieſtie raiſed a puiſſant Army to reſiſt them, ſending out his owne Sonne, the King of *Hungary*, as his Generall, who began auſpiciously at this Citie in which wee are now met peaceably, and within three moneths  
atier.

after, so scattered their Army, by a glorious victory neere *Nordlingen*, that hee delivered us from feare of their arming afterward. *Non ignota loquor*— But the *Oliva* which upon our election, vouchsafed to become the Prince of the Ferrest, and communicate his fatnesse to us, beginneth now to wither, the dayes of this *Pater-patriæ* are now declining, and yet though the weakenesse, which is the attendant of old age, hath made him lesse active in body, his Wisedome and Piety appeare in him Illustrions through the wrinkles of his body; and now, that this Sacred Empire, may not like a fatherlesse Orphan, want a Governour, if his Sunne should set unexpectedly, hee hath summoned this assembly, for the Election, and nomination of a King of *Romanes*, who lawfully ordained, and called thereunto according to the Municipall Lawes, and constitutions of the Empire, and the privilegedges of the Electors ordained by *Gregory*, the great Bishop, the fifth of that name, (though *Cæsar* himselfe intendeth to hold the dignity during his life) may succeed him immediatly in going in and out before this great people, and there may be no vacancy in the Empire.

The proposition cannot be but plausible, tending to the peace of the state, if there arise no Controverſie about the person to be elected to this Office, of highest honor, and trust. I will not presume to counsell you, nor is it in the power of man to prescribe you, where your votes shall fall. Onely me thinks it would relish of unthankfulnesse, if not injustice, if wee should pitch upon any other then the King of *Hungary*, the *Austrian* Familie, by a long continued succession by the space of 198 yeeres, ever since *Albert* the Fifth, having discharged this high Office, so graciously, and gloriously, and his Majestie himselfe, as the *Liberator patriæ*, having power, if not to challenge it, yet to expect it deservedly.

To him I freely give my Vote, and will not open the other propositions, till I have received your determinate answer in this particular.

The votes of  
the Electors  
for nomination  
of a King  
of Romans.

The Deputies of the Elector of *Collen* were silent, and neither assented, nor opposed the proposition, the Arch-bishop himselfe being then in person upon his way toward *Regenspurg*, and having commanded his assigned Committees, to prepare the businesse onely against his coming, and not, to meddle further. The Committees for the Elector of *Saxony* and *Brandenburg*, and the Duke of *Bavaria*, shewed a willingness to condescend to the Motion, but demurred upon it for a time, the Ambassadors in the behalfe of the Electors desiring, that first the *Lutheran* Religion might have a free passage without opposition, as it had done formerly in the Empire, and that an Act may be drawne up, and made to confirme the liberty thereof: and the Duke of *Bavaria* propounding for himselfe, first a confirmation of the Electorall dignity, by the whole Electorall Colledge, as also desiring, that the Countrey of the upper *Ems* should first, as it was promised, be surrendred to him by *Cesar*, and then these three Electors would bee ready to give their voyces for *Ferdinand* King of *Hungary*.

*Triers* was still absent, and it was questioned, whether he should appeare in that assembly, as a free Prince to give his vote, or as a Prisoner at the Barre, (for the Emperour had commanded to force him from *Donauesch*, and to bring him prisoner to *Steir*, a village neare *Regenspurg*, and it had beene done, if the Electorall Colledge, and the Popes Nuntius, had not strongly opposed it) yet not dejected with his present state, nor fearing what might follow, he sent his vote in writing to *Regenspurg*, which was read in the open Session, and was for *Lewis*, the most Christian King, not for any private respect

*Triers* giveth  
his voyce to  
the King of  
*France*,



respect to his person, but the publicke good of the Empire, which he said, having beene swayed so long by the *Austrians*, whose polity in their life, was to make the *Rex Romanorum* of one of the same family, was like to suffer by this continued succession, and in time might be claymed by succession and inheritance, not election: the Princes at this day being rather called for forme, than otherwise, and prescribed to whom they should suffragate before they appeare in Parliament. He omitted not to set forth the power of the Christian King, which being united to the strength of the Empire, neede feare no forraigne invaders, nor did he slightly passe over the happy condition of the State under *Charelemaigne*, *Lewes the Debonaire* his sonne, *Lotharius*, *Lewes the second*, *Charles le chaunce*, *Lewes le begue*, *Charles le grosse*, the French Kings successively, whom, hee said, it was no doubt, but that this present King would imitate in the administration of the Empire, not refusing the counsels of the Princes, and not compell them in the end to put the scepter into the hands of any of his friends or favourites, but leave it to their free arbitration, according to their wisdom. Though this had beene a true relation, these remonstrances were of no effect, the Diet being inclined to the King of *Hungary*, though they deferred the day of his nomination till *November* the fourth, new stile.

The Duke of *Bavaria* could not attend the Dyet longer than the beginning of *October*, the Dutches big with childe, being to depart to *Munchen* to be disburthened of her carriage, and his desire to see the issue of his body, drawing him to accompany her, made him get license to absent himselfe for two moneths, in which space, a sonne, and apparant to the Dukedome, was borne at *Munchen*, and christned *October* 22. old stile, by the name of *Firdinandus*, *Maria*, *Franciscus*, *Ignatius*,

A young son borne to the Duke of *Bavaria*.

*Wolf-*

*Wolfgangus*, by the Bishop of *Fryſing*, to the great joy of the Court and City, expreſſed by the ringing of Bells from five in the morning till night, and the bonefires blazing before every private doore.

*Bauditz* gives  
over his Ge-  
nerallate.

Whilſt the Princes of the Empire were thus buſied in counſaile about the *Dannby*, the *Elver* and adjacent Territories, were filled with the ſound of Drummes and Trumpets, ſpeaking not peace but hoſtality. *Bauditz*, the late famous Generall, had reſigned his office, pretending his wounds received at the ſiege of *Magdenburg*, had diſabled him for future ſervice, and many other prime Officers following his example, did the like, which moved the Elector of *Saxony*, whoſe late confederacy with the *Swedes* was changed to open enmity, to goe himſelfe in perſon, as Generaliſſimo of his army, *Marazini* the Imperiall Generall in *Pomerania* united his army to the *Saxons*, and with the Imperiall army, commanded by the Field-Marſhall *Hatzfeld*, and *Bannier* the *Swede*. waare-enforced with the powers of the Field-Marſhall *Leſſer*, and the Generall Major *Stalhaus*. Theſe puiſſant armies thus prepared for Battell, each ſought their advantages, and yet neither ſtarted farre from the other, both parties intending to put their fortunes to a day of tryall. *Bannier* was intruſted by letters from *Stockholme*, and directed by order from the Crowne of *Sweden*, to force the *Saxons* to a fight, the iſſue whereof, might either be an encouragement to the *Swedes*, for their farther proceedings in War, if it proved fortunate. or the withdrawing of their Armies, if otherwiſe, yet this aviſoe was added withall, that hee ſhould make good *Stralzund* for a place of retreat, if the day did not fall out favourably. He followed the direction, and cauſing his Souldiers firſt to ſtore up the beſt part of their baggage in fortified places, marched againſt the united armies under ſuch

*Bannier* pre-  
pareth to give  
the *Saxons*  
battell.

# upper Germany. 25

Electör *Hatzfeld*, and *Marazini*, onely with such utensells as were absolutely necessary : The Electör presuming of a victory went to the Campe, furnished as for a progresse, his plate, bedding, and other things, as if hee had beene still at *Dresden*, cumbring many Waggonns with his carriage: *Et inter turpe signa miliaria sol aspiciis coropem.* So confident was he in defeating his enemy.

The game was playd cunningly on both sides : the Saxon Colonell *Klitzing*, was sent abroad with a flying army, and he, September 4. 14. first tooke in *Ratenaw* by assault, putting one hundred *Finlanders*, wick were garrisoned therein to the sword, and afterwards marched against *Brandenbergh*, wherein lay eight hundred Swedish Dragoones, whom he forced to surrender upon composition of departing with their high and low weapons. The Field-Marschall *Wrangell* was dispatched abroad with another flying army on the Swedish side, and he, first securing the Oder, and breaking downe the bridges which the Saxons had laid over it for their more convenient passages upon all occasions, marched thence, first against *Pritzwald*, which hee plundered, then against the little City of *Swedt*, which he found abandoned by the Imperialists, before his coming, and afterwards directly against *Gertz*, a City in *Pomerania*, the Imperiall Souldiers whereof did much spoyle upon the bordering places, under the Swedes protection, stragling oft-times to the very gates of *Stetin*, and returning loaden with booty. To deliver the Countrey from these Boote-halers, September 24. old, he brought his army before it, rayled up three Batteries against it, and played upon it the two next dayes so furiously, that the Imperiall Commander gel within it, *Don Felix* or *Philips*, (the French call him by the first name, the Germans by the second) sent out a

*Ratenaw* and  
*Banderburg*  
taken by *Klit-*  
*zing*.

*Swedt* and  
*Gertz* surren-  
dered by *Wran-*  
*gel*.

E

Trumpet

Trumpet about nine at night, with covenants of surrendering, which, as being too advantageous for the Garrison, were rejected by the Field-Marshal, who renewed his battery, played incessantly upon the City with his Cannon till the next morning, and then having made his approaches to the very Walls, and ready to give an assault, the Flagge of Parley was hung out, and the Garrison consisting at that houre, of above twelve thousand able men, was dismissed peaceably upon these conditions.

1.  
**T**hat the City, with all the Canons, Ammunition, victualls, and fugitives, should that present afternoone by foure of the Clock, bee delivered up to the *Swedish* Generall *Bannier*.

2.  
 That the Prisoners on both sides should bee set at liberty, and the impotent Souldiers of the Garrison should bee furnished with Wagons for their transportation.

3.  
 That as many as were willing to serve under the *Swedes*, should not as much as be dissuaded from it by the Imperiall Commanders, and that the inhabitants should not bee molested

## upper Germany.

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lefted by the Victorious *Swedes*.

4.

Lastly, That the Imperiall Garrison should march out with flying Colours, Drummes beating, Bullers in mouth, all their Baggage, two pieces of Canon which they brought thither, and have a Convoy to *Custrin* or *Landsbergen*.

All which was prescribed at the Campe by the Imperiall Commanders, and observed by the Field-Marshal *Wrangell* faithfully. And yet the *Swedes* remembering the proceeding of the Imperialists at *Franckford*, the year last passed, and mentioned in that History, played tricke for tricke with them, spared the Persons and estates of the Citizens but demolished the Walls which rounded the City, and slighted their fortifications, that it might no longer be a shelter to the Imperiall spoyleing bands.

————— *Sic Ars deludatur arte.*

This purchase was but the attendant to *Banniers* glorious victory; if the beginning of the day of battell, and the defeat of the *Saxons* armies might terminate his Conquest but a concomitant, and of no younger birth, if we take the Swedish Generalls glory not in the blossom, but full perfection. The Field-Marshal ended his designe upon *Gertz*, September 30. October 10. Preparations upon which day the Generall Major *Stalhouse* returned for a battaile. to the Swedish campe at *Wisslocke*, if not overburthened

thened, yet laden with the spoyles of the flying enemy. An happy day it was to the *Swedes*, and to be recorded to the remembrance of them of that Nation which are to come.

*Havelsberg*  
taken by the  
*Saxons*.

And *Werben*  
surrendered by  
the *Swedes*.

The *Proscania* of the Play was skilfully and subtilly laid on both sides, the Imperiall and Saxon Armies took all before them, *Bannier* giving the storme leave to spend it selfe, yet omitting no opportunity which might be for his advantage. The City of *Havelsberg*, sited where the *Havel* looseth his name, in the more famous streame of the *Elbe*, and the Castle too, were taken by the united Imperiall and Saxon armies, from the *Swedes*, upon their March; the strong Fort of *Werben* on the other side of the River, became theirs also by right of conquest, yet neither of these was assured them for tearmes of yeares, nor scarce of dayes, a short lived conquest it was, and soone extorted from them by the *Swedes*. The story is deliverered from all hands thus:

*Bannier*  
marcheth af-  
ter the Saxon  
Army.

The Swedish Generall *Bannier* re-enforced with the bands of men, under the Field-Marshal *Lesse*, the Generall Majors, *Stalhanse*, and *Vitzthumb*, who the last yeare commanded in *Franckford* upon the Maine, according to the order from *Stockholme* before mentioned, intending to draw the Imperiall and Saxon Armies to a pitch battell; to omit other his severall incampings, and discampings, remooved from *Parcheim*, September 13. 23. attended with his whole army, and came to *Perlerberg*, where the united forces of his enemies were well and strongly entrenched, thinking that their late victories gotten by them on both sides the *Elbe*, would have encouraged them to have put their Armies in Battell aray against him, who ceased not to out-brave them too, by many affronts and offers of skirmishes to the same intention. But the wary *Hatzfeld*, *Morazini*, and

and the Saxon Armies, not being to be allured out of their hold, by hopes of uncertaine glory, by a doubtfull fight in open field, lay still, and would not permit their Souldiers to stirre out of their workes, commanding onely that they should stand ready within their earthen walls, to entertaine the Swedes if they should assault them. *Bunnier* seeing this project faild, ranged his Forces into an orderly body, and marched in the fight of his enemies towards *Havelberg*, and *Werben*, the first of which, by the indiscretion of the Garrison, was forced to submit to his discretion; for mistaking the Sweds for their confederates, and not supposing them to have had the way open for their march thitherward, they let them come to the very Walls of the City and Castle, where at once, the Garrison having discovered their persons and their strength, found it vaine to stand out, and surrendered the Towne and Fort to their mercy.

Retaketh *Havelberg*.

*Havelberg* thus surprized, the Swedish General plyed *Werben* so close with his approaches and batteries, that by the judgement of his Counsaile of Warre, it was not to be questioned, but that hee had carryed it within the space of 24 houres, had hee continued his siege, which left for the present not unadvisedly, nor doubting of successe, but upon a wise deliberation, projecting a better gaine, and more glory else-where, than could be got by that petit victory, deferring onely in the meane time that pursuit, and concluding to perfect it afterwards.

Besiegeth *Werben*, but leaveth the siege upon new Avisoes.

Advisees, and certaine too, were brought him, that the Elector of *Saxony*, *Marazini* and *Hartzfeld* were risen from their trenches at *Perlerberg*, Septemb. 19. 29. and marched towards *Pritzwald*, with an intention to goe to *Wistocks*, and thence to goe over the *Havel* at *Zedenick*: And the Swede to give them as little rest as might be, thereon left the siege at *Werben*, and pur-

The passage  
of Zedenick  
secured.

slaying the enemy at the heeles, made head toward the Campe of the Imperialists and Saxons, by the way of *Westerhousen*. That which is apparently evill to the eye of humane reason, by the wise dome of Divine providence often proves a blessing, and of happy consequences: Such was the prize of *Brandenburg*, by the Saxon *Klitzing*; the Swedes esteemed it no small lesse, the Saxons no little advantage. but the losse of the Towne was gaine to the Swedish army, and the prize thereof by *Klitzing* was in probability the ruine of the Imperiall and Saxon armies. The passage at *Zedenick* might have served as a posterne for *Klitzing* to have come with his forces upon the backe of the Swedes, had it beene left open for him; so much was *Bannier* acquainted with, by the late Commander in *Brandenburg*, who was instantly commanded by the Generall to make good that passage with those old souldiers which were conducted from *Brandenburg* to *Rupin*, against the excursions of the Campe at *Wistocke*, or in roads of *Klitzings* Army, which he did accordingly.

How many severall changes are there in one Military Dance? All these preparations were to meete with the Electors, and *Hatzfeldts* armies in open field upon their March, and now suddenly a Currier poasted to the Swedish Campe with new avises, that the enemies were strongly incamped neare *Wistocke*, having the City on the one side to defend them, the Cloyster or Monastery called the *Holy Sepulchre*, situate upon a Mountaine, called *Sherpen Hill* fortified, 16. redoubts on the other side, under which stood their Battaglie, ranged for fight, and a Forrest behinde them, serving as a Countermure for their safety. The newes somewhat perplexed the Swede, as falling out contrary to his expectation, yet altered not his resolution. A purpose he had to give them battell, and though the misfortune of his confederates



rates at *Nordlingen*, fighting against the Imperiall Army upon the like disadvantage, and common reason did dissuade him from it, yet all this could not change his determination, he had engaged himselfe so farre by his faith to the Crowne of Sweden, that he would not now recede one tittle from the resolve. *Valour is most apparant when the Danger is imminent*, either an honourable grave or glorious conquest, were the things he aimed at; neither of these were in his owne election, and he referred himselfe to the fortune of the day for either. And yet, as his great heart could not entertaine timidity, so his fore-casting spirit avoyded temerity, hee would not presume upon his owne wisdom, though the commands of a Generall bee not to be controverted by the inferior Officers, but called first a counsaile of Warre, where he discovered the state of his owne army, and conjectured at that of the enemy, whose often avoydings and tergiversations from proffered Battell, were tokens, sayd he of timorous soules, or weake bodies, unable to grapple with his forces, and the counsaile, as one man crying out, Let us goe on, and assault them in their trenches, he put his project into practice. One impediment there was, which might have stopped him in his speedy March, if it had not beene remooved, a narrow way at *Fresdorpe*, through which the Army and the luggage must necessarily passe, and that guarded too by some Imperiall companies: The enemy was not so terrible as the streightnesse of the way, for he beate the guard away immediately upon his first arrivall, and cleared it of them, but both the sides of it being Moored, he was constrained to guard it from the Sunne-setting of the third of October, *new stile*, with one thousand Musquetiers under the leading of Colonell *Gunn* and two Regiments of Horse, whilst the maine body of his Army was passed through it, till about upon the

A Counsaile  
of war called.

The passage  
at *Fresdorpe*  
cleared.

next

next day ensuing. That day he appeared in the view of the Imperiall and Saxon armies, and his appearance caused them to change their postures, the Infantry being drawne up to the Hill toppe, neare the Artillery, and their Cavallary placed on both sides of it, the outmost skirt of it being fortified with the Waggon. *Bannier* ordered his army for assault accordingly, the forme whereof, may be evidently seene in the Map annexed, and leaving the avantguard of his right wing; consisting of sixe hundred Musquetiers, Life-landers, and Curlanders, and sixe squadrons of reformed troopes drawne out of the Regiments of Duke *Henry*, *Francis* of *Saxon Lawenberg*, the Colonels, *Crakaw* and *Slang*, and the Sergeant Major *Giese*, under the command of Collonell *Gunn*: he himsele followed in person to charge the left wing of the Imperiall and Saxon armies with his battalia, consisting of eight Brigads, Pikes, and Musquetiers, whilst the left Wing of his Army, under the commands of the Field-marsall *Lesse*, and *Stalhans* wheeled about through the Forrest, to assault the right wing of the enemy. Both parts prepared to fight, their souldiers were made discernable to the care and eye of their friends and foes by private instructions. The Swedes word of Battell being, *God wish us*, and the Imperials and Saxons *God willing*, and severall colours, as remonstrances under whom they fought; the Swedes wearing greene Ribbands about their armes, and the Saxons white Ribbands, some with hand-kerchers upon their hats. The Swedish Cavallery was lyned with Musquetiers, and that devise was of no small effect to the obtaining of the victory.

*Gunn* came on bravely, and with his avantguard maintained the battell in an equall balance by the space of two houres, beating off eight severall charges made upon him by the enemy in that short space, and then himsele

The Swedish  
army appears  
before the Sax-  
ons at *Wit-  
stock*.

The battels  
joyne.

selfe wound, and his Troopes wearied began to recoyle, to the great joy of the *Saxons*, who assured themselves instantly of Victory, and proclaimed it by two Trumpets, through the Armie; But the fight was as yet scarce begunne; The Generall *Banniere*, having placed his Cannon with all advantages to play upon the Campe, came in to the rescue of his weary avant-Guard, with his Brigades, & after some charges given, began to make them breake their ranks, the Field-Marshal *Lesse*, and *Stalbons*, having brought about the left wing through the Forrest in the meane time, and therewith at the same time so charging *Hatzfeldt*, who led the right wing of the *Saxon* Armie, that the scale began to turne, and the silver wings of Victory might be discerned to hover over the *Swedish* Army. It was hard fought on both sides, the Elector of *Saxony* using all the Rhetorick hee could to encourage his Souldiers, with remembrance of the condition of those men, against whom they fought, and the faire advantages, which they had gotten in his short time of Battell; the Ordnance on both sides, vomiting out their fiery bullets, whilst the Generalls were speaking, and the swords of the Military men, being brandished as nimbly as the Commanders words.

The order of the fight.

Long doubtfull.

By this a *Swedish* Reserve of 4. Brigades, under the Command of the Generall Major *Verdun*, which served as the Arriere Guard to the left wing, was joyned to the Field-Marshal *Lesse*, and *Stalbons*, and their apparition proved so formidable to the *Saxons*, which feared a continual supply of fresh enemies, that they betook themselves instantly to a confused flight, though the Elector with teares, in vaine dissuaded them from it, & that confusion concluded the battell; almost the whole Camp being thereby exposed to the fury of the *Swedes*, to be put to the sword, or mercy, in sparing of life, and making them Prisoners of warre.

The victory falleth to the *Swedes*.

The victory  
was got with  
blood.

It was a glorious victory, but purchased dearly, with the lives of 1000 *Swedes*, and upwards, amongst which were many men well deserving, but some of special note, by name the Colonells *Berghauer* and *Coningham*, the Lieutenant Co'onell to *Francis Henry* of *Saxon Lawenburg*, and three others of that order here unnamed, and sundry Ritt-masters, Captaines and under Officers. The Colonells *Crakaw*, *Lixse*, and *Gun* were wounded, but not mortally, and either the joyfull newes of victory made them lesse sensible of their wounds then they should have beene otherwise, or they were not wounded dangerously. The *Sweedish* Generalls escaped shot-free, but 2 of the Imperials chiefe Commanders were slaine outright. The two Generall Majors, *Wilsdorp*, & *Goltz*, and *Marazini* himselfe, was said, deadly wounded, and 5. Colonells slaine, whereof three are particularized by name, *Wildberger*, young *Hatzfeldt*, and *Kunigell*; besides Ritt-Masters, Captaines, and Officers, who were accompanied in their deaths by 7000 of their partners in Armes. Common men slaine upon the place of battell, and attended with many others, which fell by the swords of the *Swedes* in the prosecution. The present losse, was it not expressed particularly, as it is, could not be accounted lesse then 6 whole Regiments, viz. *Coloredoes*, *Wendensales*, *Walstains*, the *Goltz*, *Erasts* and *Pappenberms* being totally ruined, and the forces under the Generall Major *Dehne*, the two Counts of *Talkenstein*, *Wilbe*, *winse*, and *Wilbrecht*, being not to be imposed to have escaped their share of that misfortune, their Commanders being desperately wounded.

The numbers  
of the slaine.

The victory  
prosecuted.

The principall Check fell up on the Infantry, the horsemen following the Example of the Elector (who seeing the battell lost, spurred away to *Herben*, accompanied onely with 50 Cavaliers, and there passing the *Elbe*, made haste towards *Wittenberg*) to save themselves by flight

flight, and yet slaughter overtook them as they were flying: *Stalhanse* was sent to pursue them with 6000 horse, and he returned not from execution till 3 dayes after, and then having left the way strewed with dead Corps from *Wistocke*, even to *Werben* (almost as many being slaine upon the way of the flight, as upon the place of battell) he came backe to the Campe with 1500 prisoners, and 30 Coronets, and 5 Ensignes of Dragoones, which being added to the Ensignes gained in the field, made up the number of 143 Coronets and Ensignes, besides those which still remained in the hands of private men, and were not then brought in to the Generall, who proclaimed a reward to every one that should bring in his private attchievement, to make his conquest more illustrious. The Elector, *Hasfeldt*, and they which escaped, saved their persons onely, but left their Canon, 41 in number, and their baggage to the Conquerour: the Electors owne Waggon loaden with the glorious title, and rich moveables of his Chancery (the titles not recorded by the quill in parchement; but ingraven in rich mettals) his instruments of hunting, his plate, in generall, and that famous great silver Bowle, wherein he used to carouse to his best friends, and the baggage of the whole army became lawfull prize to the Swedes, with 8000 Waggon, whereon it was mounted, to the enanching not of the souldiers onely but the very boyes of the Swedish army.

Three dayes were spent by the Swede after his victory, partly in piety, partly in polity, yet piety proceeded, and polity followed as the Hand-maid. First hee assembled his companies to give thanks to him, who had covered their heads in the day of battell, and blessed the enterprize with so good and great successe, singing *te Deum* after their manner, and supplying the want of Organs, & other Church musicke, with Drums, Fifes, Trumpets, Canonadoes and Musquatadoes intermingled, not to the

The Spoiles  
taken from  
the Saxons by  
the Swedes.

Thanksgiving  
for the victory

disturbing of the souldiers devotion, but the raising of their spirits, who reioyced that they had now opportunity to spend their powder in triumph, not in an uncertaine fight against the enemy.

The dead buried.

Thanksgiving done, hee tooke order for the buriall of the dead, as well for foes as friends, a worke of difficultie, their bodies being scattered in sundry places, in great multitudes, and the Boores, which should have assisted to their interment, being flea for feare, not knowing how either party, if he proved victor, might deale with them; yet this taske was performed too. And then the Generall taking a view of his Army, not so much decreased in number by the fight, as increased by thousands of prisoners, who offered themselves to his service, he found 1500 yet which were not come in to his party, amongst which were 170 Officers, and 146 women of quality, wives to the *Caserean* and *Saxon* Colonels, and their officers.

And a new muster made of the Army, with some expressions of Courtship to the prisoners.

The dejected countenances of the women expressing sorrow, partly in regard of their present estates, and partly for the losse or imprisonment of their bosome friends, moved him to compassion; and he to sweeten their captivite, and the rigour of his Armes, and to cheare up these disconsolate spirits, made them a feast neere *Wistock*, in the middle of a great plaine, for the distinction of the services intermitting three severall vollies of Canonadoes from the great Artillery, which hee had gotten in the battell. And the feast ended, he first disposed of his prisoners, males and females, sent the gained artillery down the *Elbe* by shipping, with the Electors plate, which fell to his share, as the baggage lately belonging to *Hatzfeld*, was then in *Lisles* possession, and *Maracini* in the hands of *Stalhanse*, as a present to the Queen of Sweden, and afterwards marched first with his Armie against the Fort at *Werben*, intending to go forward, but first to have all safe behinde him. And this Fort he took

Bannier taketh *Werben* upon discreu

*October 13. 23.* forcing the Garrison to submit upon discretion. And after having fortified it for the Crowne of Sweden, drew his Army over the *Elbe*, on that side towards *Halberstadt*, amusing for a short time, the Saxons and their confederates, sometimes seeming to looke towards *Saltzwedell*, as if he intended towards the countrey of *Lunnengburgh*. Sometimes towards the Earldome of *Mansfield*, alwayes intending to goe to *Misuda* and *Thuringen*, which in fine he did, and thither though the history now cannot, it shall follow him hereafter.

The Sconce at *Werben* being thus possessed againe by the Swedes, the Saxon Garrisons at *Ratenaw*, and *Brandenburg*, seeing their late co-partners forced to serve under *Bannier*, & knowing themselves too weak to make any resistance if he should cast a bank against them and without hope of succour, though they might be able to hold out for a season, willingly forsooke the places of which they were appoynted guardians, and left them to the Swedes administration, who furnished *Brandenburg* with 600 presidaries, and *Ratenaw* with 250. whilst the Swedish Colonel *Geyse*, marched towards *Berlin*, happened first upon three hundred Brandenburgish souldiers on the way, surprized them, and put as many of them as would not serve the Swede to the sword.

*Brandenburg*  
and *Ratenaw*  
forsaken by  
the Saxons &  
Garrisoned by  
the Swedes.

At *Wolgast* and *Gripstald*, in the meane time arived 3500 fresh men out of Sweden, able men to the eye, and yet they proved better souldiers than was expected, being joyned to *Wrangels* flying army, which with this accrewt supplied from Sweden with Armour, Canon, Powder, Match, and the like materials of War, being now growne 12000 strong by the end of *October*, cleered the *Oder* from *Frankford* downeward (to the joy of the Ste-tineers, who saw the adjacent Countrey incumbered no more with the Imperialists, and found the wayes open againe to *Dantzick* and *Rostocke*, the chiefest Cities of their Commerce) invaded the marke *Brandenburg*, inforced the Towne of *Barlen* to a contribution of 30000. Rix-Dollers, which was payed part in ready money

*Wrangel* sould-  
dereth the  
*Pekker-marke*.

part in merchants wares, brought the whole *Veker-mark* to the *Swedes* obedience, and drew from thence 26000 Rix-dollers, to preserve it from pillage, confiscated lands, the goods belonging to the Count of *Stwarzenburgh*, tooke an oath of fealty of the subjects in his owne name, affirming the Countrey to be given him by the Crowne of *Sweden*, and thence marched against *Land. bergen* to surround it with his army, projecting a future designe in *Silesia*, where some of the peeres falling off from the *Saxon*, and weary of the *Cesareans*, waited for his coming, not as enemies to oppose him, but friends to assist him, so fearefull were the neighbouring principalities of the *Swedes* power, and ready to comply with the Conqueror.

The Elector  
prepares to  
forme a new  
army.

sends for  
auxiliaries.

The Elector of *Saxony*, who *October 7. 17.* was come to *Lipseth*, and *Hazfeld*, who arrived about the same time at *Halsberstadt*, prepared in the meane time to rally their forces, but were not so quicke it as they supposed they might have beene. Of all their late army, 3000 men onely, or thereabouts, were found, and to forme a new one, required more time for preparing new Artillery, raising new men and money, and this could not be done neither without much regret and heart-burning of his subjects, to feele the burthens of new impositions, and weakning of *Some* his Towne, being constrained to take downe the Ordnance, which was appoynted for the defence of his Cities, and to bring them into the field. The last of these were complained of by the *Lipsickers*, and the first had like to have made a mutiny amongst the people. In this distraction, *Hazfeld* advanced now to the Imperiall Generalate, sends unto *Gætz* the Field-marshal, to bring his forces, and to conjoyne with him against the *Swedes*, which he did accordingly. The Elector drew out three regiments from the Garrison *Silesia*, and they both joyntly sent to the Marquesse of *Dormstat*, and *George Duke of Lunenburg* to the same purpose, the last of which was then besieging *Minden*, but hearing of the *Swedes* attchieve-



attchivements left it, whether for feare of the *Swedes*, and care to preserve his own Country, or affection to the Saxon, it is yet uncertaine, for yet I find him not come into his aide, and the other, though afterwards hee yeilded to their desires, for the present would have excused himselfe by letters, which because the containe a brieve expression of the State of the *Swedes*, and the Empire, I have here set down, as the conclusion of this history. *The letters bare date Octob 14. old stile, and runne thus:*

Your Electoral highnesse cannot be ignorant, with what affection I have alwayes imployed my selfe to the advancement of your affaires, to which I have not spared to contribute al means possible; yet because I know the strength of the *Swedes* which are already in the Empire, is concealed from you, & extenuated too much by some neare your highnes. I shall succinctly describe unto you the estate of their affaires in *Almaigne*, that the truth being knowne, some better way may be devised for the publicke good, than by continuation of this Warre.

A Letter  
written to  
the Elector  
of Sax. by the  
M. of Darmst.  
declaring the  
state of the  
Empire.

The *Swedes* had an Army lately in *Pomerania*, under the Field-Marshal *Wrangel*, which being re-enforced with 600 lately come out of *Sweden*, having possessed themselves of *Gartz* & *Swedt*, 2 principal passages upon the Oder, subjected the whole Vetter-marke, and pillaged *Barlin*, have now, as it is reported, a dangerous designe upon *Silesia*. I neede not speake of the other army under *Banniere*, the puissance thereof is too fresh, and of bleeding memory.

But I would not have your excellency ignorant, that besides their forces in open field, the *Swedes* have yet in garniso, neare 20000 men, in those places which they hold: In the higher *Germany* they hold only the Fort of *Benfeldt*, and their lye 1000 men. For the lower *Germ* they have in *Pomerania*, *Colberg*, *Stalsundt*, the Isle of *Rugen*, *Stetin*, and *Griffenhagen* in the Dukedom of *Mekelberg*, *Wismar*, which is the best port of the *Baltike* sea and *Demitz* upon the *Elve*, which City alone they raise every yeare, 50000 Rix-dallars for custome. *Rostock* stands in neutrety by consent of both parties, but in the March they have *Havelberg*, *Werben*, *Brädenberg*, *Ratenaw*, *Tangermund*, & the 2 famous passages of *Ferberlin* and *Crenis*, all which, they have upon a suddaine snatched out

of

of the hands of your highnes, & Allies in the Dutch *Lunenburg*, they hold the Cities *Lunenburg*, *Winsen*, & *Ulzen*, in *Branswick-land*, and upon the *Weser*, the Forts *Newburg* & *Stoltenam*, with the Cities of *Minden*, and *Hamellen*; in *Westphalia*, upon the River of *Ems*, the Cities of *Meppen*, & *Osnabrugge*, with the Fort of *Petersburg*, & many other places of this side of *Ems* yet in possession of the Landgrave their friend & Alley. To which if you please to ad the succours of forraign Princes & estates, who have already declared themselves their confederates, & of others who are about to make their like league with them (his Majesty of great Britt. being reported to have recalled *Lesle* & *Redwin* his subjects to no other end than the recovery of the Palatinates by warre) they will appeare no despicable enemy. I neede not speake what small hope of succours you can expect from *G.D. of Huncburg* or the Elector of *Brandenburg*, *Cesar* having testified, that he knowe th not whether they be his friends or enemies, I shal conclude briefly, there will not be found in all *Silesia*, *Bohemia*, *Austria*, *Francia*, and *Swaben*, one Imperiall souldier to assit you, if you should receive a new defeate, therefore I beseech you, rather to labour for a settled peace, than a continued War, that so these miseries, which have befallen the Empire by this pernitious warre, may be removed, *Germany* may againe reioyce to see their former tranquillity, the Princes and estates of th: Empire may be maintained in their rights and priviledges, and no misprision (as at this present is) laid upon the Electorall dignity.

It was good advice, but the Elector desired not his Counsell but present assitance, nor were the *Swedes* to be dealt withall by perswasions, the Spanish agent had before offered them 250000 Rix-dollers to depart the Empire, but they refused it, & resolve to continue the warre, what condition so ever shal be offered them, unlesse all their Allies, the Princes of the Empire, the neighboring estates, & the Christia K. particularly, might be included in the treaty with whom they had made an especial offensive & defensive league, & who had already received as much benefit by their late victory, as themselves had gotten glory; that being supposed one meanes to recall the Imperiall armies from their invasion of *France*, whither they were advanced by the way of *Burgundy*.

The

# The passages of Italy, &c. 41

## CHAP. II.

The severall passages of *Italy* and *Provence*  
*this last Summer past.*

1636.

IT is a question yet controverted betwixt the *Italy* and *Provence*.  
*French* and *Spanish* Statists, and was canvased in the Consistory of *Cardinalls*, by the comprotectors of both Kingdomes, whether the Allyes and Subjects of the Christian King, or the confederates and subjects of *Cesar*, and the Catholike King, were most to be blamed for the broyles lately commenced in *Italy*. The *Cardinall* of *Savoy*, a man powerfull in speech and somewhat surmounting the *Cardinall* of *Burgheſe*, Comprotector of *Almaygne* and the house of *Austria*, in the favour of the *Conclave* by reason of his high birth, being brother to the Duke of *Savoy* (who is dignified by Patent, by the Title of the Administrator of the ſieſes in the *Italian* Empire, in the vacancy, as the most Illuſtrious Prince, the Electour *Palatine*, is in *Germany*) from the first beginning of the warre till the end of this present summer, stood stiffely in Iuſtification of the Christian King, against the Catholike Kings favourites, and so farre prevailed with the *Pope* himſelfe, that he procured especiall letters from that Bishop, to the Duke of *Medina*, the Marqueſſe of *Leganez*, the *Spanish* Generall, and the *Cardinall Trivulzio* principall procurator for the *Imperiall* and *Spanish* Armies, to forbear and cease committing such outrages, as they dayly did in the Dukedome of *Parma*,

G

though

The Cardinal  
of Savoy relin-  
quisheth the  
Comprotection  
of France  
and adhereth  
to Caesar.

though the Prince had joyned with the Christian King, his Countrey being a Fee appendant to the Church of which (said he) I have the tuition. But in fine the *French Advocate*, the *Savoyard* Cardinall, wonne with large promises, (the King of *Spaine* offering to confirme unto him, 40000. crownes of yearly revenue in Church living, and a pension of twenty five thousand Crowns, if he would relinquish the King of *France*, and adhere to *Caesar*) he accepted the proposition to the incredible joy of the *Spanish*, and displeasure of the *French*, not so much for his losse as his disloyalty. A golden cosseway pleaseth the eye, though the pavement is not of sure footing. *Philip* of *Macedon* by this false light bleared the sight of the *Grecians*, and the *Iberian* King *Philip*, made the same Minerall Sunne to dazell the eyes of this great Cardinall, who (as the *French* both at home and abroad at *Rome* relate it) not regarding the sleights which the *Spaniard* put upon the deceased Cardinall *O. sino*, once Comprotectionour of *France*, but taken off in the end by the like allurements from the Christian King to serve the Catholike) turned away his principall servants, best acquainted with his *French* negotiations, his late Secretary, and Auditor, ceased upon their writings and accounts, whilest they were walking upon the banks of *Tyber* for their recreation, forbade them his house, and as quite eloigned from the King of *France* pulled downe the *Flower de-Luces*, which the day before, garnished his gates, and at night set up in their stead, the Armes of the Pope, the Emperour, the Kings of *Spaine* and *Hungarie*: This project was intended further, then the gaining onely of the Cardinall, who might promote the *French* affaires in the Consistory, and could doe no more, the Duke of *Savoyes*

## Italy and Provence. 43

*Savoy* Armes in the field, joyned with *Criqui*, and the *Parmesan*; were more to be suspected, then the Cardinall of *Savoy*s words in the Counsell, and the maine aime of the devise was to take off the Duke by the meanes of his brother the Cardinall, but the *Spanish* Artillery, could not reach to farre, the shaft fell some bowes short, the Embasiadour of *Savoy* then at *Rome*, received the Secretary and Auditour into his house, though the Cardinall had casheered them, and the Duke of *Savoy* himselve, with as much zeale as ever, doth yet prosecute the warre in *Italy*, neither sparing his owne personall paines, as being *Generalissimo* of the confederate Armies, nor purlse in making necessary provisions of warre, to secure his owne men, and offend the enemy.

The Spanish polity in gaining the Cardinall.

Had the Cardinall stood firme to *France*, yet his negotiation in the consistory could not have proved so prejudicious to the *Imperiall* and *Spanish* States, as the mutiny of some malecontents, and the appearance of the Galleys of *Bizerta* (a port towne of the Kingdome of *Tunis*) upon the coast of *Italy*, were formidable to the *Catholike* Kings subjects in his Kingdome of *Naples*. The Histories are thus reported. The Count of *Monterey* Viceroy of *Naples*, zealous for preservation of his authority, and the dignity whereunto he was advanced, offended with an Ensigne of his Guard, which let fall his colours upon the arrivall of the Duke of *Medina de las Torres*, who came to visite the Viceroy at his Palace, July 6. *new stile* (that ceremony of honourable observance being usually exhibited to none, but the Kings Vice-gerent) imprisoned the Ensigne, with his Serjeant Major, and casheerd the Captain of the company. The Duke conceiving that the Viceroy's sentence against those officers of his guard, trencht on his honour, & his esteeme

A mutiny in the kingdome of Naples.

of the people might suffer some prejudice, if he did not beare up and carry himseife like a Grantee, immediately thereupon, provided his Caroch to be drawne with 6 Horses, and rode in the state of a Viceroy through the streets of *Naples*, to the discontent of the *Counts*, (that being the proper garbe of the *prerex* and permitted to no other) who first sent his monitory letters to the Duke, forbidding him to appeare so magnificently, and those not prevailing, commanded him immediately to depart the Kingdome, and returne to *Spaine*. His order was obeyed by the Duke, whose dismission wrought severally on the fancies of the Friends and Allies of the young Princeesse of *Sigiliano* lately married to the *Spanish* Duke: each of them according to the capacity of their judgements, projecting how to be avenged of the Viceroy. The old Princeesse, Mother to the Dutchesse, in melancholy betooke her to a Cloister, and bequeathed all her goods, money, plate, and Jewells, after her decease, to the Church of *S. Peter at Rome*. The young Gallanta of the Dutchesse Family took up Armes, drew many of the Commons (already offended with the Count, for his government, which they supposed to be somewhat tyrannicall, and the heavy impositions, which by reason of the present occasion, were not unnecessarily laid upon them) to their party, elected the Duke of *Matalona*, one of the Peeres of the Kingdome, for their Chieftaine, and had gone further, to the plundering of the *Spanish* Families dispersed in the Kingdome, had not the Cardinall *Aldabrandino*, a popular man, and Vnckle to the Dutchesse by the Mothers side, interposed himseife, and dissuaded the hot-spurs from such a rebellious insurrection, promising to write to the King of *Spaine*, in the behalfe of his grieved Niece and the State,

Appeased by  
the Cardinall  
*Aldabrandino*.

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State, and giving them an assurance of a gracious answer, prevailed so farre that they laid downe their armies: and write he did, but received this onely summary answer from his Majesty, that he was ignorant of the marriage of the Princesse with the Duke: and that the necessity of his affaires so requiring it, He could not alter the courses of his Viceroy, in that Realme: Yet in the end, the Catholike K. moved with the importunate complaints of the Friends and Allies of the Princes, and willing to compose the differences which the Dukes absence had caused, returnes the Duke to Naples in the beginning of September, with letters to the Viceroy, to permit him his state, and dispatched soone after him, the Marquesse D'Alcaniza with a commission to establish the Duke of Modina Viceroy of Sicilie. The Duke thus authorized, shewed his state, riding to the Court at Naples in a Caroch of blacke Velvet imbroyded with gold, and drawne with sixe Horses, and the Princesse his Wife, being carried in a stately Sedan, in the like equipage, yet with this devise, in thankfulness to his Majesty, *Philippi Quarta Munificentia*.

Before the returne of the Kings answer, the Mutineers grew cold, laid downe their Armes, and returned to their severall dwellings, to the joy of the Neapolitane Court, as being past feare of that sedition commotion. The Pyrats were the onely people they feared, The Gallies of *Bizerta* were seconded with an accreut from *Angiers*, and first roaving about the coasts of *Calabria*, they landed at the Cape of *Palinuro* a great number of *Turks*, which ransacked the Country adjacent, and carrying away 700. Christians prisoners, returned to their Ships, fearing least the Viceroy, who was mustering of his Forces to secure the Maritime Townes, should come upon them.

Quite settled  
by the King of  
Spaine.



The Gallies  
of Bizerta  
cause great  
feare in the  
Kingdome of  
Naples.

An excellent  
and valiant ad  
of an English  
Merchant.

He is reported  
by our Sea-  
men, to be the  
younger Ellis.

with his Army, and surprize them : But their going from land, and launching could not remove the feare of the people, the cloud still hovered about the Sea-coasts, and where it might fall was uncertaine ; The Mart at *Messina* was drawing on, the customes where- of by the frequent recourse of Merchants thither, and the great trade, were of no small consequence, the Viceroy therefore sent in the end of *July* to the Great Master of *Malta* for his Gallies, for the securing of the Sea-coasts of *Naples* and *Sicilie* against the incursions of the *Turks* during the time of the *Fayre*. But before the *Maltezan* Gallies could be dispatched, the *Turkish* Pyrats understanding that the Prince of *Bisignano* was sent by the Viceroy, with some Cavalliers and many Foote-souldiers to *Putxoli* and *Pausilippo*, to defend the sea-townes thereabouts, hoysed sayle, and with 10 Gallies, and 2 Brigantines rode before *Vico*, a towne just opposite to *Naples*, on the other side of the Baye, and began to land some of their Rovers, to the great affrightment of the inhabitants, which instantly left the towne and their goods, fled to the Mountaines to save their persons, and had beene ransacked by the Mahometans, had not an unexpected accident fallen in fortunately for their succour. An *English* Marchant comming from *Sicilie* loaden with powder and other Ammunition having past the Ilands of *Vulcan* was discovered by the *Turks*, who presently deferring their former designe, though meaning to prosecute it afterwards, hailed the Marchant, who perceiving the condition of those which whom he was to deale, Infidells and robbers, prepared to fight, and was quickly rounded with the *Turkish* Gallies. The fight was sore for the time, 50 Canons shot in a small space were discharged by our brave countryman, the last



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last of which cutting off the *Turkish* Admirals poope, made the rest retire, to the glory of the *English* Master, who wrought out his owne way with shot and powder, and cleared the coasts thereabouts, of that enemy, deserving better of the *Spanish* Viceroy for this service, then he found his requitall being onely a Court-smile, and a cup of voydance. His name is worthy to be recorded, but I find it not expressed in the letters from *Naples*, in which I find this history Aug. 17. Soone after this the expected Gallies from *Malta* put to sea, and abode there the space of 50. The Gallies of Malta scoure the Levant of Turkish pirats. dayes, scouring the *Levant*, and sayling up and downe by the coast of *Barbarie*, and in the beginning of *September*, returned to their owne Iland, carrying along with them two Gallies, and two other bottomes, taken at *Negrepont* with 150. *Turkes* prisoners, and other booty esteemed at 100000. Crownes.

The *Neapolitans*, thus happily delivered from their *Mahometane* enemies by sea, prepared for the Catholike Kings service, against the Christian by land. The Viceroy, that there might neither be want of men, money, nor ammunition, laid an hard taxe upon the officers of his Courts of Law, and Iustice. The *Neapolitans* taxed by the Viceroy. Bills were sent to all the Tribunalls, charging every prime Regent of the Courts, to set forth 8. souldiers, every President, Counsellour, and Iudge, either civill, or criminall 4. every Procurator to the Fiske, or Auditor 2. each Register, Advocate, or Doctor one, or 40. crownes twelve pound sterling English, in stead of a souldier, and that he might not seeme partiall in his impositions, gave commandement to all the Nobles & Gentry of the Realme, to bring him a true particular of their horses and plate, that they might be employed in his Majest. service, if the necessity of his

affaires should require it. This done, he appointed the Prince of *Botero Grandchild* to the Constable *Colonna* to be Generall for the Campe, and Cavallary of the Kingdome, and the Marquesse of *Terra-zana* for the Infantery, and sent *Melchior Borgia* Generall of the Gallies of the Squadron of *Naples*, with the Gallies of *Ligourn* to releve the Ilands *Margarita* and *Honorio*, whilst the Gallions, and other vessels for warre, were made ready, and brought to *Porto-longo*, in the Ile of *Elbe*, that place being designed for their generall Randevouz.

The French Navy under the command of the Earle of *Harcourt* and the Archbishop of *Burdeaux*, was under sayle long before the *Neapolitane* Fleete could be ready to incounter them. The 16. of *June* *New Stile*, they put forth from *Saint Martins* roade, yet reached not *Marselleis* till *August 24. September* being oft becalmed, and constrained to hull in stead of sayling, their way being long about the coasts of *Spaine* and *Portugall*, and sometimes forced to slacke sayle upon severall occasions. The 7. of the same moneth the Fleete arrived at the rode of *Belle-Isle*, where a particular muster was made of the Mariners, Provisions, & Ammunition, and it was listed as followeth. The Squadron of *Bretaigne*, consisted of 16. vessels for service. The Admirall of 1000. tunne, under the command of *Goutes*, a man of eminent authority under the Earle of *Harcourt*, who was in person aboard that Ship with the Archbysshop of *Burdeaux*, their Families and Volunteers, and carried 54. peeces of Cannon. The Reere-Admirall commanded by *Poincy* of 550. tunne, carried 34. peeces. The *Swanne*, the *Unicorne*, the 3 *Kings*, the *Corall*, the *Cooke*, the *Saint Michael*, the *Saint Guinever*, the *Pearle*, the *Margarite*, each of 500 tunne,

The list of the  
French Navy.

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tunne: the *Hermine* of 300. tunne: the *Saint Marie* of 200. tunne: the *Rose* of 120. tunne: the *Petit Saint John* of 60. tunne: and the *Aigrette* of 120. tunne, made up that number. The Squadron of *Normandy* consisted of 17. vessels for service, besides 10. great shippes, and as many laden with victuals, and serving as a Magazine for maintenance of the Army, in which were also transported 28. companies of the Islanders, each Company consisting of 120. men, under *Saint Estienne*, a *Limosin* Gentleman, and *Lievtenant Colonell to de la Porte*. The *Magdalene* of *Flaure du grace*, of 300. tunne: the *Saint Anne* of 200. tunne, the *Margarite* of 100. tunnes, the *Eagle*, the *Leveret*, and the *Neptune*, each of 150. tunnes, the *Griffon* of 200. tunnes: six vessels of fire-workes, (two whereof were each of 200. tunnes, two of 150. and two of 100) and foure great *Flemish Floytes*, provided of 60. beds for the sicke and wounded men, Physitians, Apothecaries, Chirurgians, necessary attendants, and medicines, and viands, made up that number. The Squadron of *Normandy* consisted of 14. bottomes: The Vice-Admirall of 500. tunnes, carrying 40. pieces of Ordnance, and commanded by *Mansy* the Vice-Admirall, the *Louis* of *Saint John de Luz*, of 500. tunnes, the golden *Lyon*, the *Saint John*, the *Louis* of *Holland*, and the *Lievtenant*, each of 300. tunne, the *Hope*, the *Lyon* of *Houfleur*, each of 250. tunnes. The *Saint Francis*, the *Salamander*, each of 200. tunnes, the *Margarite*, the *Cardinall*, the *Frigat* of *Gascoigne*, each of 150. tunnes, and the *Angell* of 300. tunnes, made up that number.

It was a gallant Navy, furnished with Artillery in a fit geometricall equipage, the vessels of 500. tuns, carried each of them 32. pieces of Canon, those of

300. 20 pieces, those of 150. and 200. 6 pieces each. The two Frigates of 200. tunnes, each 12 pieces, the tenne Flemish Floytes, each 14 pieces, and the eye of *France* was fixed upon the good successe of these Argonauts. The Admirals Commission extended no farther, than the scowring of the Seas from Pirates, the recovery of as many Christians as stood not enemies to the Crowne of *France*, from the Mahometans and Turkes (if they met with any such) the securing of the coast of *Provence*, and the landing of some Auxiliarie land-men, for the service of the Duke of *Parma*, and the confederate Armies in *Italy*.

An Holland  
renegade taken in the ha-  
bit of a Sally-  
man.

An Hollander a renegade, habited like a Sally-man, was the first Pyrate they met with. Hee was discovered, *July* the first, new stile, by one of the Frigates, chased, and forced to yeeld with conditions to save his ship of 200. tunnes burden, and to yeeld the Christian slaves, which he had taken, to wit, 29. English, and 4. French men. This happened at *Cape-Orizabal*, thence the Fleete put forward, sometimes with a faire winds, and sometimes becalmed, without opposition or discovery of any enemy till the end of *August*, at which time the Navies of the great Duke of *Florence*, and the Duke of *Tursy*, sent from *Ligorne* under the command of *Melchior Bonzia*, to victualle the Islands *Honorio* and *Margarita*, with their perspectives beholding the gallantry of the French Fleete, and in hast hoysed up sayle, as knowing how unable they were to grapple with so puissant and well furnished Navy, and retired to the port of *Alagon*.

Some pillaging rovers appeared behinde when the French Fleete was gone, and those such onely, as might damage a Merchant, not encounter with a man

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man of war: one of which being a Spanish Pinnace, well provided both of men and ammunition, and warranted by letters of Marque from the Catholike King to pillage the Coast of Bretagne, after a sharpe conflict with a French Merchant, and the death of the Captaine of the Pyram, and some of his complices was taken neere *S. Nazaire*, and brought up the Laire into the harbour at *Nantes*, (the prime City of that Dukedome) with 12 surviving Spaniards, his whole Artillery, and a pavilion, enriched with the Armes of Spaine, that being the onely wealth which the vessel (ordained for spoile, not traffique) carried. And the ill successe of these adventures disheartened their co-partners from attending longer thereabouts.

A Spanish Pir-  
rate taken by  
Saint Nazaire.

The Fleet as it sailed along the coast of *Provence*, was fortified daily by a new supply of Souldiers and Marriners, 100. *Tortunes* vessels, of the burthen of 500. each carryng 8. land men, & 5. Pirats, men, vessels, and Ordnance, which they tooke by the way, being added thereunto by the Sea-townes, *Marseilles* and the rest, and by the helpe of their small Barks, the Admirall first landed 5000. men at *Nissa*, an harbour and Citie under the Duke of *Savoy*, for the aide of the Prince, sent some shipping to *Marseilles* for 5000. others, which he dispatched after the first 5000. to the same intent, and then put to sea againe towards the Principality of *Norgues*, where the inhabitants of *Menton* and *Roquebrant* affrighted with their comming, forsooke their houses generally, and fled to save their lives: the religious persons, whose more ingenuous education made them conceive wel of the Admirals goodnesse, onely excepted. Sixe of these Capuchins by their order, came in all submission to the Count, offering him the keyes of those

The Fleet  
increaseth.

The inhabi-  
tants of Men-  
ton & Roque-  
brant, flee for  
feare, and are  
recalled by the  
French Admi-  
rall.

H 2

places

places which the amazed people had abandoned, and wrought by this voluntarie humility so farre upon the Generall, that he not onely assured them of all gentle usage, but restored them the keyes, and charged them to seeke out and recall the lost inhabitants, promising to secure them from any manner of violence, which they could expect, or feare might bee offered them by his Army.

Monaco is the  
usuall name, it  
is in Liguria.

The faire promise of the French Admirall, wrought effectually with the poore inhabitants of the Country: they returned quickly upon the credit given to his word, to their severall dwellings. But the strong Port of *Morgues*, or *Monaco*, stood in defiance of his power, and shewed all testimonies of hostility with him. The weather then was calme, and the Navy could not put forth to Sea, and the Count partly to avoid idlenesse, and partly with desire to be avenged of the Turke, drew out of the shippes fixe Pieces for battery, and a convenient number of Pioners to make way for his approaches thitherward, promising himselfe to winne the place, before any other urgent occasion might call him thence, or the cessation of the calme might serve the Fleet to undertake an expedition by Sea. The Spanishe Gallies, (38. in number,) which at that present were in the Bay of *Savona*, in the Signiorie of *Genoa*, apprehending that the still face of *Neptune*, would bee favourable to their Gallies, which moved better upon the water by the strength of the Oares, then the breath of winde, the next day appeared neere the French Fleete, and began with some vooles of Canon-shot to play upon the French Gallions riding at anchor neere *Menton*. This unexpected offer of combat altered the Counts designe against *Monaco*, his desire was then to put to Sea, but the ordinary shipping was winde-bound, and

and the Galleyes embarred by the *Spanish* and *Florentine* Fleete within the Harbour. An unexpected helpe came in this extremity, some French Galleyes taking advantage of the calme, made haste from *Ville-Franche*, a Sea-towne in *Liguria*, but under the command of the Duke of *Savoy*, to the French Armado, carried out the Admirals Gallion, who having got sea-rome, and attended still with these new-come friends, spread all his sailes to recover the little winde that then blew, and in fine, having got the advantage of a breathing ayre, made up to the *Spanish* Galleyes, and discharged upon them so furiously, that one of three, which had gotten neerest the French Navy, was so shattered, that her two other attendants were constrained to relinquish their intended fight with the French men in the Bay, and to wait upon their companion, which was onely busied in discharging her burden of Sea-men and Souldiers, into the other bottomes, fearing lest they should perish with the vessell.

Three Sea-fights betwixt the French and Spanish Fleets.

And now the fight began betwixt the two Navies, those in the Baye, though unable to stirre, were not altogether unserviceable to their confederates abroad at Sea; the *Spanish* Fleete was betwixt both, and did both gall them both, and was galled on both sides, Three hours the combate lasted doubtfull, till at the last the Patron of *Florence* a galley of 1200 tunne, being sunke by the French Artillery, the *Spanish* Navy in an orderly retreat, made way towards *Genoa*, the French by reason they wanted those *Dadalian* wing-boares, being for the present unable to pursue them.

The first.

The *Spanish* losse, was not great by this battrell, nor the French achievements of much consequence, yet the newes thereof being speedily brought to *Naples*,

the Viceroy, sent the Prince *D'Ascoli* to fortifie *Gasta*, and *Baia*, who at the last place, because it might the more easily command the Sea, levelled a great hill, which interposed it selfe betwixt the City, and the salt water, and with the earth choaked up the Harbour called *Mari-Morto*, that so he might hinder the *French* from coming thither. And for the security of the other coasts built sundry Forts from the Baye of Saint *Mary Magdalene*, till the Tower of the Annuniate, and the Castell à *Mare*.

Two houres after the fight neere *Monaco* was ended, a faire gale of wind blew from West-South-West, and then the *French* hoyled up sayles to follow the Duke of *Ferandina*, Admirall of the *Spanish* Gallies, who rowed by the shoare towards *Genoa*, often sounding for feare of splitting the crazed vessels. Towards evening, the wind fell, and the *Spanish* Gallies anchored at Saint *Rhemv*, perceiving the *French* Fleete, which was seven leagues from them, was not able to reach them for lacke of wind; A counsell was then held by the Earle, the Archbishop, and the chiefe Captaines what was to be done; they considered, that they were unable to bring up the whole Navy against the enemy, some part of the Fleete being carried backward towards *Monaco* by violence of the current, yet unwilling to give the *Spanish* Seamen time to breath, they concluded to make up to them with 24 Gallies, which they had in the Navy, from *Marselles*, and *Villa-Franca*, and with those to play with them, whilst the rest of the Fleete might conveniently come in to give them battell. It was speedily put in practise, and their intent as soon discovered by the *Spanish* Generall, who to welcome the *French*, placed some of his bigger Gallies behind the *Cape de Bordiguere*, out of the sight of the

The second.



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the *French-men*, intending by force of his oares to overruane some of their smaller vessels, and so facilitate his victory. But the devils took not, the Alarme was given to the whole *French Fleet* too suddenly, and at his first appearance, they so saluted him with their shot, that they severed his Gallies, the Captaine of *Sicilie* being forced to take the Baye of *Savona* for safeguard, and the Royall of *Spain*, in danger to have beene surpris'd, had not the brawne of the Rowers beene better, then the force of the Souldiers and Marriners. This victorie, though it was not very honourable, as being got without much opposition, was of good consequence to the *French*. The *Levant* was cleared of their enemies, and the Navy was as still and quiet as the becalmed sea, till the 27. of *September*, old stile, at which time 14. of the best ships, were commanded to attend the enemy, who at that time lay in *Vado*, with 35. Gallies. That night they tooled from *Arassa*, where they had rode at Anchor all day, 11 launching into the maine, and the other 3. making up towards the *Vay*, to discover the posture of the enemy. These 3 were the Reere-Admirall of the Squadron of *Bretaigne* commanded by *Poincy*, the Vice-Admirall of the Squadron of *Gwiennes* commanded by *Manrye*, and the *Lewis* of *Saint John de Luz* commanded by *Gyron*. The sentinell upon the tower of *Genoa*, perceived their sayles, and to give a signall to the Gallies, kindled 3 fires, and discharged 3 severall Canonadoes. The Gallies mistaking the signall, prepared not to fight, but flye, thinking that the whole power of the *French Navy*, was comming upon them, and flye they did so confusedly to the very walls of *Savona*, to save themselves, and their shipping under the protection of that Canon, that the *French* overreached some

The third.

some of the slowest ships with their Ordnance, and slew above 300 men. This is the last passage, betwixt these two great Armadoes: winter grew on, and the Seas being unfit to ride longer in, both the Navyes were recalled home, by their severall Princes, the *Spaniards* thinking themselves honoured enough by releeving the *Ilands*, and the *French* by preserving *Provence* from invasion.

The Navyes  
leave the Sea,  
and retire to  
Harbour.

Both Navies hovered about the *Levant* till towards the end of *October*, without attempting any further upon one another, and then they seemed to repaire to their winter roads, those of *Naples*, to *Naples*, those of *Genoa*, to *Savona*, those belonging to the great Duke to *Ligorne*, and the *French* to *Marseilles*, where they reported, the retirement of the *Spanish* Fleete, to the great joy of the Maritime townes, and the neighbourhood of *Provence*, who with alacritie, of the Nobility, and peasants, considering the weakenesse of the enemies in the *Iles*, joyned themselves to tenne Regiments, which the Christian King had sent, to recover *Honorio*, and *Margarita*, promising an happy issue to their designe, but how it prospered, it is not to be expected in this 4. moneths History.

The Confederate Armies by land found more trouble in their enterprises, then the sea-men did in their expeditions. Famine and pestilence diminished their forces daily, and dis-heartned their souldiers, to the advantage of the *Casarean* and *Spanish* Armies, which were better supplied both with men and necessities, then their enemies. The Duke of *Rohan*, who should have come in to their succours, was first stopped in his passage at the River of *Ticino*, about the beginning of *August*, in returning into the *Veltoline*, fell sicke himselfe of a double Tertian, which though

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though it kept the ordinary paroxysmes, by the violence of the fits caused a kind of Lethargie; and not himselfe onely, but the prime Commanders of his Army, to wit *Laniero* intendant to the Iustice and Policie, the Marshalls of the Campe, and many other Officers were affected in like manner, to the discouragement of the *French* forces both in the *Veltoline*, and in *Millanois*. The *Imperiall* and *Spanish* Armies, received the newes of his sicknesse speedily, and soone after of his death, (which though false was not improbable nor incredible, the same relation being brought to the *French* Court at *Paris* by an ordinarie Carrier) and prepared for the winning of the Fort of *Riva*, judging the designe to be easily feasible, by reason of the Dukes weakenesse. But his recovery frustrated that attempt, that happening upon the 17th. day of his sicknesse by a Fortunate Crisis which put a period to his maladie, and inabled him to hold what he had got in the *Veltoline*, though not to joyne with the confederate Armies in *Italy*.

The Duke of Rohan desperately sicke; recovereth unexpectedly.

And frustrates the designe upon *Riva*.

The Sceane of warre by land had divers changes. The forces under the Duke of *Savoy* and *Cregus* by the end of *June* had gotten sundry places of strength in *Lombardie*, and the third of *July* old *stile*, having taken by assault the City of *Varese* in the Signiory of *Genoa* (betwixt *Savona* and *Voltri*) and put the *German* garrison in it to the sword by reason of the infection, left those parts and marched towards *Castelletto* and *Sesto*, where they demolished *Trino*, the house of pleasure to the Count *Cerbellone*: But then the dye turned, and it was enough for them to keep, what they had gotten, no time to adventure upon further Conquests. The *Spanish* Army had received no small losse the moneth passed in the battell at

*Varese* taken by assault, by the Confederate Armies.

I

*Navile,*

Leganez rallied  
his forces.

*Navile*, but then was reënforced by some Regiments newly come out of *Germany*, the *Neapolitan* forces, and many *Milanois*, for the Marquesse of *Leganez* Governour of *Milan*, and Generalissimo of that Army, *July* 3<sup>d</sup> had mustered up the Inhabitants of that great City, from 20. yeeres old to 60. and drawen out as many as he thought necessary for the present service, under the command of 6. Field Marshalls, viz: the Prince *Triulzio*, the Marq. *Gro. Maria Visconti*, *Don Philip Sfondrato*, *Alessandro*, and *Marcellino Visconti*, and *Giacomo Fugani*, and the Generalate of *Don Francisco Mantiques*, & with this Army consisting of 14000. Foote, and 5000. Horse, made head against the *French* forces, which then consisted onely of 8000. Foote at most, and 1000. Cavaliers (the pestilence having destroyed almost the one halfe of the confederate Hoste) he marched towards them. The combined Armies were at that present enquartered by *Bourgueménier* upō the river of *Ticino*, intending there to unite their troopes, part whereof were lodged upon the way, by which their victualls were brought from *Piemont*, to secure the convoy upon their passage, and the *Spanish* Army, marched directly towards *Romagnano*, to seize of that quarter, and intending to cut off the provisions from the *French* Armies, lodged themselves betwixt that and *Piemont*. Though money be the sinewes, yet victualls are the virall spirits of warre, and the Duke of *Savoy* the Generall, with the Lieutenant Generall *Creguy* understanding the *Spanish* designe, to prevent it, rose speedily, and by a quick march arrived at *Romagnano*, where they entrenched themselves to waite upon the enemies proceedings, who lay from them about 8 *English* miles upon the bankes of *Sesia*, in a place called *Carpignano*.

The Spanish  
at *Carpignano*.

The

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The French expected that the Spanish forces would advance towards them, and set upon them in their Quarter, and to that purpose kept a carefull watch, sometime shewing themselves before the enemy, which stirred not from his Quarter, as if they meant to outbrave him, but moved not thence till they were certified that the Field-Marshal, the Count de *Plassin Prasin*, whom the Generall had sent to the Castle de *Fontana*, with 1000. horse, and as many Muskettiers, to fetch foure great Canons which he had left there for his more speedy march, was returned to *Romagnano*, and then because the whole territory thereabouts was wasted by the pressure of his and the Spanish Armies, himselfe resolved to take up his Quarter in the *Lomeline* by *Candy*, near the Fort of *Breme*, and the Spanish Commander for want of forrage, removed his Campe into the centre of *Millanez*: all the Country thereabouts, to wit, that part from *Alexandria* to the principality of *Piemont*, on both sides the River *Taner*, (the *Lomeline* onely excepted whether the French Army was marching) all the *Navarrois* from the valley of *Sesia*, and the river of *Ticino*, till within foure leagues of *Adrian*, and all the high Country betwixt *Torno* and the River of *Ada*, being already forrag'd by the means of this warre, which like a *Basiliske* burnt up the grasse and corne where it stawled, and like an Army of *Locusts*, devoured all the fruit of the earth.

Three severall inducements moved the Duke of *Savoy* to entrench himselfe in the *Lomeline*: the first was the vicinisie of the royall Fort of *Breme*, which was built by him, at that place, where the river of *Sesia* disgorgeth himselfe into *Poe*, betwixt *Casall* and *Valentia*, and the security he received thereby for his Army, the Fort commanding both the Rivers gene-

The French  
remove to the  
*Lomeline*.

The Spanish  
to *Millanez*.

The royall  
Fort of *Breme*  
built by the  
Duke of *Savoy*

rally, and the *Poe* particularly, and more especially; and so yielding the Army a liberty of free commerce upon both the streames, maugre the forces of the enemy, the second was to hinder the inroades of the Spaniards upon the Villages and Frontier Townes of *Piemont*, where they had formerly practised all manner of hostility, burning the Townes, putting to the sword both old and yong, women and infants, especially at *Gatinara*, where neither the professed orders of religion, nor the Sanctuaries could secure such as retired to those places of refuge, from the enemies fury; and lastly the vicinity of *Piemont*, from whence hee might speedily and conveniently be relieved with men and victuals upon all occasions. So now the French and Savoyards Armies were rather employed in a defensive then offensive warre.

A treasonable  
purpose upon  
Villa Franca  
discovered  
and prevented.

The Casarian and Spanish forces perceiving how things stood, omitted no opportunity, nor left any stone unmoved which might serve to advance their designs. It was not questioned by the enemy, whether was more lawfull, power or policy, open warre, or private practices to attaine their ends. Both were practised, and the last though most dishonourable, was not refused: yet the issue was fatall to the instrument, and no way advantageous to the abettors or approvers. A male contented traiterous heart, forgetting the duty and loyalty which he ought his naturall Lord, and seduced by the golden promises of the Spanish Generall; undertooke to deliver him *Villa Franca*, a Sea port, where there stands a Towne and Castle appertaining to his highnesse of *Savoy*, in his Estate of *Nisa*, chalked him out the way by which his forces might come privately and without suspicion, if discovered, and promised an easie admittance into the Towne and Citadell. But his treason being

being discovered, and confessed by himselfe upon the wracke, the Marquesse of *Bagnasck*, Governour of that state, assisted with some French Souldiers, made good the passage first to prevent the dangerous consequences of that enterprise, and afterwards by a Court of justice, put the perfidious traytour to a deserved shamefull death. Hee was a gangrenated member of the Common-wealth, and providence called upon Iustice to use her sword for his rescission, who otherwise had exposed the whole body to putrefaction.

It is counted a master-piece in the Science of Defence, to beate another at his owne weapon, and in warre, to blow up the Miner by his owne worke, or to make use of a like project or stratagem, to the ruine of the first deviser. The Duke of *Savoy* received intelligence in the Camp of the Spanish designe, and posted thence to *Turin*, to give order for the defence of *Nissa*, and the territory about, where being informed of the arrivall of the French Fleete, and conjecturing by probable arguments, that the state of his Sea-townes was now secure, hee returned with as much speed to the Campe at *Candie*, for performance of his charge, having stayed but two dayes onely at his Court at *Turin*. In the time of his neutrality, he had laid a Spanish Garison in *Crevecœur*, a Towne in *Gallia Cisalpina*, to defend it against all forraigne invaders, but now not without cause jealous of the presidarie Souldiers fidelity, which at first were brought in to prevent a feared mischief, which by this overture was taken away: Hee sent to the Prince of *Masseran* to avoid them, not by violence, but subtiltie, unwilling to expose his Subjects to the danger of intestine broyles, if it might be effected otherwise. The project was not trayterous, but de-

The Garison  
of Spaniards  
in *Crevecœur*  
driven out, and  
no blow given.



lusive, the Spanish Souldiers were not amuzed to betray any of their Sovereignes Forts into the hand of a stranger, but to relinquish their forcible possession, and resigne it quietly to the right owner. The Prince followed the Dukes directions, and whilest one part of the Spanish Garison was abroad without the Castle, sporting after the condition of mad yong blades, the Prince privately brought in some hundreds of his men, whom he prepared for his turne, who caused the remainder of the old Garison to quit the place with a still silence, glad that they could keepe in their tongues when noyse and clamour might have beene prejudiciall to their lives. And thus the Duke of *Savoy* got an assurance of one of the principall Frontiers of his dominion.

*Leganez* the Spanish General, to regaine the losse of *Crenecaur*, or to equalize it with a parallell achievement, first attempted upon the Fort of *Breme*, and failing thereupon the first adventure, unwilling to spend the remainder of the summer without action, turned toward the Fort of *Rotofredi* sited upon the *Poe*, distant from *Piacenza*, about 6 English, or Italian miles, under the Dominion of the Duke of *Parma*, and tooke it by composition in the space of three dayes.

Rotofredi taken in by the Spanish Army.

The Duke was then gone to *Mantua* to crave 4000. men of the *Mantuese*, and sent to the state of *Venice*, to desire as many voluntary auxiliaries to helpe him in his extremity. His voyage was not altogether fruitlesse; the Duke of *Medina* by mediation of friends laid down armes, the *Mantuan* and the *Venetians* granted his desire, and at his returne finding *Rotofredi* yielded to the Spaniards, & *Valdisaro* surrendred to the Prince *Don Iohn d'Avria*, he first chopt of the heads off both the Governours, and then divided



## Italy, Provence, &c. 63

divided his Army into two bands. with the first intending to avenge himselfe of *D' Auria*, by the siege of *Saint Stephano*, and with the latter to recover *Rosofredi* (if it were possible) out of the hand of the enemy, the place being the Key of his Country, and fit to yeeld no small succour to *Piacenza*, if that City should happen to be attempted by the enemy.

*Valditaro* taken by Iohn d'Auria.

*Saint Stephano* was taken in by his forces, and the Prince *d'Auria*, and the Duke stood upon equall tearmes, in point of martiall honour, and military gaine, yet not without an hostile emulation, and to reconcile them, the state of *Genoa* sent first *Alessandro Santy*, a man of note in that City, to mediate a peace, the Prince being a Citizen and free Burgesse of *Genoa*, and he not prevailing, the Pope sent out a Patent Edict, thereby commanding the Prince to restore *Valaisaro* to the Duke, and the Duke to restore *Saint Stephano* to the Prince, but whether their swords were blunted by his Keyes, it is yet uncertaine.

*St. Stephano* taken by the Du. of Parma.

*Rosofredi* was well manned both for number of the men and resolution, and though there wanted not remonstrances of difficulty, and danger, to dissuade the Duke from besieging it, yet he knowing of what perillous consequence it was to have the Spaniards to hold it, resolved to beleaguer it, and if possible to recover it. The Garison within spared no cost to fortifie it, and if art could doe it, to make it impregnable. The Army without resolved to relieve it, and (if their complices in the Fort were necessitated) to succour the Garisons. And yet the Duke changed not his first counsell, on he went, and about *July* <sup>27</sup>/<sub>17</sub>, late downe before it, planted his batteries, blockt up the passages, by which the Spaniards succours should passe, and played upon the Citadell with his Artillery, hoping

*Rosofredi* re-besieged by the Parmesians.

ping in the end to carry it. The Garison answered him by their Canonadoes, and the shot sayling, to endammage his well entrenched Army, the Souldiers tooke up their lesser Armes, and frequently sallied out upon the Campe, still returning with some tokens of gaine, and though in one which happened *August 4.* new stile, they were chased back to their very walles, by the Marquesse *Hannibal*, third sonne to the Count *Fabiano Scotti*, an hopefull yong Gentleman, not above 18. yeares of age, yet they shot him then with a Spingarde, (a kinde of Musket charged with many bullets) and slew him; and in another fallly afterwards killed the horse under one of the Marquesses brethrer, who desiring to avenge his brothers blood, was ranging his forces to encounter them, and somewhat too boldly pressed upon the fleshed enemy. Sixe weekes the Dukes Forces lay before the Fort, enduring many shockes by the Spanish Garison, which then beginning to be in extremity, was fortunately relieved in the beginning of *September*, by their confederates in the Campe of *Leganes*, who first sent the Colonell *Geldau* with 2000. horse, to discover the Parmesians posture, and afterwards followed himselfe with the maine body of the Army, to raise the siege, and relieve the Citadell. It was a piece of hot service, and the Spanish Generall shew'd himself to be both a discreet and valliant Commander. His way was to be cut out with the sword, or he could get no passage. The Parmesian however inferiour to him in number, yet had the advantage of place, and that notwithstanding *Leganes* assaunted him at once in all his Quarters, and by the helpe of the presidiaries, who acted their parts well in the prosecution of the adventure, that they killed 600. of the Parmesians Common men, and sixe Commanders, tooke 300. prisoners, put the rest of the

Relieved by  
the Spanish  
Army.

## Italy, Provence, &c. 66

the besiegers to a confused flight, relieved the Fort, and that they might neither lose time nor opportunity, marched speedily into the *Campo remoto*, in the territory of *Piacenza*, and there tooke the Forts of *Fircuzola*, *Borgo*, *Saint Domino*, *Buseto*, *Monticella*, *Rivalgar*, and the salt pannes of *Sassio*, some by assault, and some by composition, the country paying downe 50000. Rixe-dollers to be spared from pillage.

Divers Forts taken from the Parmesan.

The Parmesan was now reduced to a wonderfull streight, his territory wasted, his Forts surprised, and *Piacenza* the onely Citie he had of note upon the *Poe* first blockt up, and then straightly besieged by the enemy. Had that place yeelded slightly, nothing almost had been left him but *Parma*, and that too had been exposed to the mercy or fury of the adverse party. The Prince to adde Spirit to the Citizens and presidarie souldiers there whilest the Spanish Army was in *Campo remoto*, knowing it to be a pleasing morsell, and that *Leganex* would not spare either labour or cost to get it, went thither in person, and not concealing the danger which might, and was to be expected to ensue, desired the Souldiers and Citizens to stand firme, and to follow his example, in withstanding the assaylants, assuring them that succours would come from the King of *France*, and timely too to deliver both that Citie and the adjacent territory from the Eagles talons. His words gave some comfort to the Citizens and his exemplarie actions in his owne person, more, it was resolved to attend the good houre of reliefe, and to endure all extremities before they would surrender. The Spanish Generall knowing the strength of the place to be such as either he must take it by famine, or not at all, and how easily it might be relieved

The Citie of Piacenza is, besieged.

K

from

from *Parma*, at least by the benefit of the *Poe*, if not by land, at once caused a royall Fort to be built at *Lengina*, upon the River, and fortified the Castle of *Sarianino*, betwixt the two sister Cities, that no supplies either of men or victuals might be brought from *Parma* thither by land or water, and in the space of five or sixe weekes, reduced it to such want, that though the Magazin within was sufficiently stored with corne, yet there wanted milles to grinde it, and the besieged could get no other meale, than what the hand-mills could afford them; yet still remained they constant to the Duke, expecting the French succours, which came up happily: *Septem. 21. Olib. 1.* though not to their present delivery, yet to the qualification of their misery.

Sundry auxiliaries sent to the Duke of Parma.

Make an in-road into Montferrat.

Besides the 8000 auxiliaries landed at *Nissa*, as is before related, the Christian King dispatched some thousands of men, by the way of the *Dolphins*, and *Provenze*, and made over a good summe of money to the Marshall *Cregny* for the payment of his Souldiers, and these new Souldiers added to the small forces the Duke of *Parma* had abroad, made an invasion into *Montferrat*, forced *Fontanetto* and *Perorola*, two strong Forts belonging to the King of *Spain*, to yeeld, and tooke up the winter Quarter for their horse in that dominion. The Generalissimo of the confederate Army about the same time, being advertised that the Fort of *Breme* was much annoyed by 200 Spanish presidaries which lay in the Towne and Fort of *Castell-novetto*, three leagues distant from *Mortara*, gave order to *Montgalliard*, Commander of the royall Fort of *Breme*, to attempt if he could take it by onslat, and he attended with 150 Maskers, drawne out of his owne regiment, and 100 others selected out of *Perrons*, 50. *Corseas*, 2 companies of

## Italy, Provence, &c. 67

of horse, and one of Dragoons, undertaking the adventure, *Octob.* 12. two houres before day, marched thither, applied his Petards to the gates, (which answering his entendments) entred immediately, put 80. of the Garison Souldiers to the sword, took some prisoners, constrained the rest to flye, and giving his souldiers first time to pillage it, soone after burnt it to the ground, and returned to *Breme* the same day with his prisoners and booty. And these two fortunate attempts, and the sacking of the Fort *Ostobiano* soone after by the same *Montgalliard*, meeting together, mooved the *Spanish* Generall to rise with a good part of his Army from the siege, and to leave the City slenderly blocked up, taking his head Quarter at *Pauze*, neerer home, least the *French* and *Parmesan* forces should make a fresh in-roads into *Milwanex*, to the joy of the *Piacenzans*, who conceived that they themselves alone, were then able to hew out a way for their liberty, though their friends abroad should not come in to assist them. But whether their hopes, grew up to fruit, or were nipt in the blossome, it is yet unknowne, and we must referre it to our next discovery.

Whether it was the jealousy of the *Genoos*, a people suspicious by nature, and more by reason of their treasure, which is commonly kept with feare, and lost with sorrow, or the thing endeavoured truly by the *Spaniards*, it is not worth the dispute, yet soone after the *Spanish* Generall was removed to *Pauze*, he rose from thence, and went to *Nonsi*, with 4000. Foote, and 1000. Dragoons, and the Duke of *Ferandina* at the same time, viz. *Novemb.* 22. would have brought in the *Spanish* Fleete into the harbour of *Genoa*. Curriers sent from *Vence* and other parts to the same intent, certified the *Genooses*,

Jealousie betwixt the *Genooses* and *Spaniards*.

that the Generalls by Land and Sea, meant to surprize the City, that *Leganes* intended to lay these souldiers in the towne, whilst the Admirall having made all sure by sea, might secure him of holding it, to the use of the Catholike King his Master, and the state taking notice first of the Land-Armies secret march thither-ward, and afterwards of the arrivall of the Fleete at the same time, chained up their Haven, mustered up their Land-men, and to the old traine band, added 49. new Companies consisting each of 90. souldiers, and 10. Gentlemen, under severall Captaines to defend the City, from the violence of the *Spanish* Armadoes, which they concluded, must speedily be effected. The Admirall was the first, and onely Commander which appeared, and he finding the Haven barred against his Gallies, went in person to the States assembled in their Towne-house, desired them to give entrance for the Fleete into the Harbour, it being driven thither by contrary winds, and if forced to abide at Sea in danger to be re-encountred by the *French*, who had not yet left the coast of *Italy*. His O'atory could not prevaile, but in stead of an expected grant, they gave him an absolute deniall, yet seasoned with this cold excuse, that it was not the custome of that Commonwealth, to admit any armed vessels into their Harbour. *Ferrandina* not taking this for a full answer, began to be instant, and urgent, shewing the affection of the King his Master, to this state, and how ill, he might take it, to be denied, such an ordinary curresie. The chiefe Magistrate answered, that the state was not behind him, in mutuall offices of love, that he had beene supplied out of their chamber yeerely with great summes of money, and this present yeere assisted with their Gallies; and that now in stead of  
a friendly

The Spanish  
Fleete forbid  
den the har-  
bour of Genoa

a friendly requitall, it was more then suspected, he meant to spoyle them of their liberties, adding in fine, that if the Fleete did not retire quickly, they would sinke his Gallies, beginning with the Admirall, the bottome wherein the Duke commanded, presently giving order to the prime Canoneere, to levy the Ordnance, Point-blanke upon the *Spanish* Fleete, and discharge upon it, if the Mariners retired not speedily. It was no time to stay. The Duke departed immediately, returned to the Fleete, and sought an harbour else-where, and *Leganez* unwilling to provoke the *Genoies* any further, marched backe againe. The *Genoeses*, delivered from their present feare, inquired further into the businesse, and *Don Carlo d'Anria* being accused that he favoured the conspiracy; they sent to *Savona*, to arrest his parents, friends, and servants to discover the truth, commanded *Lucas Giustiniani*, Commissary of the Port, and the other lodge in their Gallies, and to keepe a carefull watch, concluding with the Historian, *quod sanctius antiquitus gerebantur bella quam nunc coluntur Amicitia.*

The friends  
of Carlo d'Anria  
arrested.

The *Pompeiopolitans*, or *Pampelonois*, subjects to the King of *Spaine*, in that part of *Navarre*, which he at this day holdeth, in *October*, had a designe upon the Territory of *Bearne*, which still remaines under the Crowne of *France*, though it lye in *Navarre*. The Marquesse of *Val-Paraiso* the *Spanish* Viceroy, levied as many men, and as secretly as he could in the moneth of *September*, to that purpose, but his Muskets being not to be concealed, by reason of the violences done by the Chiefetaines to the common souldiers, who still more affect the Government of the Christian, then the Catholike King, he gave out, that the forces were raysted for the defence of *Dun-*

The Viceroy  
of Navarre his  
designe upon  
*Bearne* prevented.

*kirke, Genoa*, and other places, which stood in a friendly relation to *Spaine*. But the first Sunne in *October* discovered his purpose, newes was brought to the *Bearnois*, that the Viceroy was ready to march through the Valley of *Roncevall*, and thence to passe into the valley of *Barentons*, to surprise, pillage, and burne the townes of *Saint Mary*, and *Oleron* which lay not above two houres going from the *Spanish* Randevouz. Hereupon the Baron of *Mis- ples* without delay, beate up an Alarme, armed 200. Musquetiers of his owne Companies, and drew 300. others out of the two townes, and marched directly to the passage by which the Viceroy should come, and at the first sight discharged upon them, which by nature, being a warlike people, for all that started not, but prepared for their defence. The *French* Commander seeing their resolution charged, and discharged againe upon them, and in the end having slaine some few, and wounded many, forced them to returne homewards, it being in vaine to attempt further, the whole Militia of *Bearne*, as many as could beare Armes, being by this time, ready to entertaine them.

He taketh and pillageth *John de Luz*.

The Viceroy seeing this enterprize faile, wheeled about to *Gniapuscoa*, a Province in the North-East of *Spaine*, and thence, by the river of *Hendaye*, and arrived at *Saint. John de Luz* a port towne in *Gnienne* with 2000 horse and about 8000 Infanterie. The towne is unfortified, though it be neere the Frontiers of *Spaine*, save onely by a bridge over which they must necessarily passe that come into it. This place, his Army assaulted, and was five times beaten off the bridge by the inhabitants; yet in the end, they carried it, and having plundered it, marched towards *Bayonne*, a City of strength, and consequence



## Italy, Provence, &c. 71

quence, thinking to surprize that also. But they were met upon their march, by the old Duke *d'Espernon*, Is forced to the Duke *de Valette*, the Count of *Grammont*, and retreat, the Marquess of *Duras*; and by their forces were forced to retreat towards *Spain*, yet not without doing some damage to the *French*, for they burnt the towne of *Ascaine* upon their returne, as they had done *Rogue*, at their arrivall. And thither wee must leave *Grammont* pursuing them, for here this present relation hath a full period.

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# Early Providence

Providence, R. I. 1847.  
 I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst. in relation to the County of Providence, and in answer to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
 Your obedient servant,  
 J. W. Smith, Jr.  
 Clerk of the County of Providence.

# THE PASSAGES

*in Picardie, &c.*

## CHAP. III.



HE fable of *Achelous*, as it is moralized by that sublimed wit of the late viscount *Verulam*, in part lively represents the state of *France* in the late Invasion, though the issue be not altogether answerable. The *Y<sup>e</sup> Vice* Cardinall, corrivall for honour with the Christian King, brings a great Army into his dominions, takes some of his townes, and appears in field, as if by battell he meant to put the Kings armie to flight, and to get the *Amalthapan* home his Country. The King to suppress the growing storme, musters up his forces, fortifies the passages, gives sundry directions to his severall Commanders, and in the end himselfe appears in field in person to stop the progresse of his professed enemy.

The *Infant* Cardinall, to avoyd the calumny of an unjust quarrell, and vexatious warre, first published the cause of his invasion by a *Disfaining* declaration.

And



The Cardinal *Infants* his Manifesto for his War in *France*.

<sup>107</sup>  
 Ferdinandus by the Grace of God, Infant  
 of Spaine, Lieutenant, Governour, and  
 Captaine Generall of the Low-countrie,  
 and of Burgundy.

**U**NTO all those to  
 whom these present  
 Writings shall come  
 Greeting, *France*, a-  
 gainst all reason and  
 iustice, having moved  
 and maintained warre upon the States  
 of the Emperour, and of my Lord the  
 King, given extraordinary succour both  
 of men and money, their rebellious  
 subiects procured the Swedes to invade  
 the Empire, received & bought of them  
 the

the townes of *Alsatia*, and of other hereditary Countreys appendant to Our most royall houses, not sparing the Catholike League it selfe, which had taken Armes for none other end, but for the good of Religion: And it being notorious that the same *France*, (after all these publike and manifest contraventions to the treary of Peace) hath finally proceeded to a breach thereof, whereas we rather had cause to denounce the war, That she hath sent for her armie to over run the Low-Countreys, the dutchy of *Millaine*, and other free fees of the Empire in *Italy*, and now lately the Countrey of *Burgundy*, (contrary to the laws of neutrality) contrary to the publike Faith, and contrary to the expresse promises of the Prince of *Cende*, disguising in the meane time those attempts & breaches of Faith before the face of all *Christendome*, with certaine weake precepts, and false surmises contained in divers Declarations

L 2

approved

approved in the Parliaments of *France*, and accompanying all those uniuersall proceedings, with sundry insolencies, calumnies, and contempt of sacred persons; and having also observed, that this Our so long connivence at so manifest iniury, hath served for no other end but to make our enemies more audacious and insolent; and that the compulsion which we have had towards *France*, hath drawn on the ruine of those whom God hath put under the obedience of their Majesties: For those considerations, according to the power which we have received from His Imperiall Majesty, we have commanded our ioyned Armies, to enter into *France*, for no other purpose, then to oblige the King of *France* to enter into firme Covenants of a good and sure Peace, and to remove those impediments which may hinder this so great a good: And forasmuch as it principally concerneth *France*, as weary  
of

of such tumults to hearken to this proposition; we cannot but beleewe, that all the States of that Kingdome, will not onely set forth their demonstration, but also if neede be assist us with their Forces, that the King convinced, either by arguments or armes, may be induced to chastise those which have bene the authors of all those warres which these 7 or 8 yeares past have bene in Christendome. And which when they had provoked, and assailed, all their neighbours have brought upon *France* all these evils which she suffereth at this present, and all those which doe at this time threaten her. And although wee are well informed of the weaknesse and division into which those great disorders, and evill counsels have cast that Kingdome, yet we declare that the intentions of their Maesties, are not to serve themselves of this occasion to ruine it, or to draw from thence any other profit, then by that meanes

from

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to

to worke a peace in Christendome, which may be stable and perminent for these reasons, and withall, to shew what estimation their Maiesties doe make, of the Prayers of the Queen-mother of the most Christian King, we give them to understand, that we will protect and use as friends, all those of the French nation, who either ioyntly, or severally, shall second these our designs, and have given order, that neutrality shall be held with those of the Nobility, and with the Townes that shall desire it, and which shall refuse to resist them who shall oppose good of Christendome, and their owne safety, against whom shall be used all manner of hostility, without giving quarter to their persons, or sparing either their houses or goods.

And our further will is, that all men should take notice, that it is the resolution of their Maiesties, not to lay down armes, till the Queen e-Mother of the  
Most



Most Christian King, be satisfied and contented, and till the Princes uniuſtly expelled from their eſtates be reſtored, and untill the peace be fully ratified that they may not feare to bee diſturbed by him who hath violated the treaties of \* *Ratisbon*, and others made before and ſince he hath had the management of the affaires of *France*, neither doe we pretend to draw any other dammage from the good ſucceſſe, which it ſhall pleaſe God to give unto our iuſt perſecutions, then to preſerve and augment the Catholique Religion, to pacifie *Europe*, to relieve the oppreſſed, and to reſtore unto every one, that which of right belongeth unto him.

\* Onely a pretended treaty ( ſay the French ) where in Father Ioſeph the Capuchine, being employed by the Cardinal Richleu, as agent for the Chriſtian K. after a negotiation of 3. yeares to no purpoſe, finding himſelfe deluded by the Austrians and Spaniards returned into France revealed what he had diſcovered, which cauſed the French King to take up Armes.

led what he had diſcovered, which cauſed the French King to take up Armes.

Given at Meniz this fifth of Iuly, 1636.

And

And then leaving a flying Armie with the Count de Ferra, for the safeguard of the Provinces under him, immediately, as if hee would not give time to his Majesty to arme himselfe against his furie, viz. about the end of Iuly appeared before Roy, a small piece in *Picardie*, with 14000 horse, 10000 foot for service, and 3000 others which were to be employed to bring in forrage for the Cattell, and bread for the Armie. A prodigious Comet never appeared more formidable; a sudden feare of his power so surprized both the Citizens and Peasants generally, that not onely the inhabitants of those Frontiers abandoned their habitations, but some peeces of strength, as *la Capelle à Catelet* (the Commanders more ready disloyally to take part with the forreigne Invader, then to hazard a blow for their Liege Sovereigne) yeelded to the Spanish Prince, and so facilitated his enterprize against *Corbie*, a Citie of some importance upon the river *Soame*; which being commanded by as false a man as either of the other, and followed their example, and surrendred it before the French Armie could come to secure it.

*La Capelle  
and Catelet  
delivered up  
treacherously.*

His Majesty in this confusion, knowing himselfe to be the man, to whom the care of so many people was committed, slept not, but advising with his Councell in the beginning of August, raysed a puissant Armie for the recovery of his Countrey, and expulsion of his enemies. His goodnesse to the inhabitants of his Frontiers in *Picardie*, *Champaigne*, and *Burgundie*, in releasing so many from their taxes, and contributions for the space of three yeares, as should voluntarily serve in this expedition; and his wisdom in commanding those Gallants which ruffled it in the streets of *Paris*, when they should have beene before the face of the enemy; whether Commanders or ordinary Gentlemen, to repaire to their colours within foure and twenty houres, the one upon the penallie

penaltie of the losse of their places, the other upon forfeit of their Gentry, and losse of their goods to bee employed to his Majesties necessary use, and charging the superfluitie of unnecessarie Artificers to attend his service, by his Edicts published August 2<sup>d</sup>, speedily suppli- ed him with a puissant Armie of fiftie thousand foote, and fiftene thousand horse, well mounted to hinder the Cardinals progresse.

And yet before the Army should march forth, his Majesty not relying meerey upon the multitude of his host, nor the strength of his horses, proclaimed a solemne Fast: wherupon the Romanists, the Archbishop of *Paris*, the Sorbonne, and the Curates of the severall parishes, made prayers for the good successe of his Majesties Armies in the Citie: and the Protestants met together at *Charenton* in faithfull devotion for their Sovereigne. Where after supplications made for his Majesty and the Kingdome, *Drelincourt*, the Protestant Preacher, made a Sermon to admonish his auditors of their faithfulness and duty to their Sovereigne.

This being past, to strike terrour into all treacherous hearts, which might by the impunity of perfidious dis- loyall men, take courage in after time to conspire with the enemy against their Sovereigne and the publicke State, his Majesty in a full Councell of warre, proceeded against *du Beck*, late Governour of *La Capelle*, and *Se. Leger*, Commander in *Catelet*; for their base Cowardise and treason (a coward is seldome loyall) in surren- dring their places of charge to his Majesties and the king- domes adversaries. Their severall crimes were first pub- lished, and upon examination *Du Beck* was found to have delivered up *La Capelle* within seven dayes after it was first surrounded by the Spanishe Army, the Moates and Ditches about it being then full of water, and him- selfe not constrained therunto by any private sedition.

*Du Beck* and  
*S. Leger*.  
Governours  
of *La Capelle*,  
and *Catelet*.

Arraigned.

as he had falsly ramoured it, that on the contrary, the Officers and inhabitants were zealous to preserve the Citie for the Kings use, and that he had compelled them to signe the written capitulation which hee had published for his owne justification, threatening them, that if they refused to subscribe, hee would deliver them into the hands of the Spaniards, without quartier. That hee had not brought one handfull of earth to fortifie the Citie since the siege began, and that hee kept two Flemings privately in the Citadell. *Catolet* was found to have been delivered up within three dayes after the enemy appeared before it. That the Governour kept but one Canonier in the Citie. That hee was able and provided sufficiently, having fiftie Carabins, three hundred men in Garrison, and sixtie payes in his hand to have maintained the place good for the King. That he alone made the Capitulation, and in fine both these Commanders being proved to have been negligent in walking their rounds, and doing the other offices belonging to their charge, and having sufficient Ammunition for their defence, and yet to have surrendered their Cities without a breach made in the walles, had this horrid sentence pronounced against them following. That the bodies of the sayd *Du Beck* and *S. Leger* should bee bound to foure horses in the Grive, and drawne into foure pieces, that their quarters should be planted upon severall poles in the way to *Picardie*, their heads set upon Poles upon the Port *St. Denis*: All which they should suffer in person if they could be apprehended, or otherwise in effigie. And because the sayd *Du Beck* and *S. Leger* in stead of repairing to his Maiestie to give an account of their fact, as finding themselves guiltie of so capital a treason, have absented themselves from the justice of the King, His Maiestie ordered further, that whosoever should bring in either of their heads, should have for a reward

Sentenced.

reward

reward sixtie thousand Livers. That the sayd *Du Beck* and *S. Leger*, and their posteritie, should for ever be degraded from their Nobility. That the Armes of their families should bee defaced, their principall houses razed, and for a perpetuall memory of their detestable treason, in the place where their principall houses stood, a pillar should bee erected, with a brazen table appendant thereunto, wherein this sentence should bee engraven, *That all their goods should be confiscate, That not onely those, which should after this sentence give them any reliefe, should be accounted Traytors, and so proceeded against, But that whosoever should make any proposition for revocation of this Confiscation, should bee held as a Conspirator against his royall Maestie.* And in fine, this iudgement was put in execution *Munday Aug. 18.* the Commanders being executed upon the place of the Grive in picture, and their Armes razed.

And executed in effigie,

This decree against these his disloyall subjects, was seconded by another careful Ordinance for the welfare of his faithfull people the Merchants, the Merchants adventuring upon the Rivers of *Aisne* and *Oyse*, who were enioyned under paine of the losse of their bottomes and merchandize, to have their boats well manned, and armed against the stragling enemies. And that decree being past, the King himselfe having left the politicke government to the Queen, and some selected Counsellors, during his absence, *September 15* marched with this *Armee Royall* toward the enemy, the Avant-guard being led by the Cardinall Duke, and the Marshall *Chastillon*, the Buttol by his Maestie, and the Monsieur his brother, bene apparant to the Crowne; and the Rero-guard by the old Marquesse *de la Force*, an old Soldier of singular experience, and knowne fidelitie.

The Queen made Regent of France, during the kings absence

The Kings Army marcheth forward.

This somewhat abated the feare of the Natives, who now began to gather heart upon discovery of the Kings

care over them, and inverted the designs of the Cardinall Infant, who though he had taken *Corby* before, with as much ease as he had done *la Capella* and *Catelet*, by the corruption or cowardise of the Governour and inhabitants (for though the Lord of *Premi August* 16. having got secretly into the towne, omitted neither imtreaties nor good Remonstrances to perswade him and the Burgeses from rendring it, and the Souldiers both Swedes & French therein, vowed their constancie to the King, yet neither of these could alter their resolution from giving up the place) though the Prince had formerly dared the Count of *Soissons* to a set battrell, which hee wisely, contrary to the fiery nature of the French, avoyded, expecting his Maiesties succours; yet upon the appearance of his Maiesties Armies, yet he now attempted no designs, but fell to fortifying the townes hee had taken, as intending onely to keep what he had gotten, and not adventure further to enlarge his victories.

And yet now began the time of action, for the Infant Prince Cardinall seeing himselfe in a strange Territory, and his numbers unequal to those of the Christian King, employes his Crabats to spoyle the countrey, sent for two new Regiments to the Duke of *Feria*, employed his spies to discover the woods & passages, how they were guarded, and where the river was passable. But the Crabats found it not so easie now as they had done formerly to rove about that Province, the Garisons of *Amiens*, *Abiville* and *Peronne*, who before had enough to doe to defend themselves, now secured by the Kings neere Army, being at leasure to attend these voleurs, and the spies being watched, taken and hanged, seldome returned to give an answer of their message. The French Army incouraged by the Infant Cardinals not pressing forward, began now to expect his retrait backward, and in that confidence were divided, the one part under the

Monsieur, whom his Majesty returning for a short space to *Chantilly*, had made his Lieutenant Generall for the siege of *Roy*, another for *Corby*, under *de la Force*, and the third under the command of the Count *Soissons*, to attend the Infant, whose numbers were now much abated, partly by pest and famine, and partly by their separation for the fortification of *Roy*, *La Capelle*, *Catelet* and *Corby*, of which they were yet matters.

The Monsieur appeared before *Roy*, September 8. 18. *Roy* taken by the Monsieur. when and where the Gentry of the kingdom in an honourable emulation began first to shew their valour, and to expresse that there was nothing they would not dare to doe for their Sovereigne, in the view of the Sonne of *France*. The place being but a little one, could not long hold out; yet such was the fidelitie of the Spanish Garrison to their Prince, that they endured a whole dayes battery by a dozen Canons, and would not surrender it till they perceived a breach in the walles, nor then neither, but upon these honourable conditions, That the Captaine and the Souldiers should march out with the armes and baggage which they brought into the towne, and bee conducted with a safe convoy to their army; which being granted, *Weslaus Kaye*, governour there for the Emperour, surrendered one of the Ports that night, and the towne next morning. The Souldiers had their conditions truly kept; but the Magistrate of the place, being a new created one, and one that received his place from the Spaniards, was hanged the 10. 30. of the same moneth, and some other of the inhabitants accused and arrested for having had correspondence with the enemy. This was the first advantage the *French* had gotten against the Cardinall Infant, since his first entry into the kingdom: which though it was not glorious in respect of the place, yet was of good consequence in respect of the issue. For there was found corne enough to supply

the whole Armie for many dayes, and the Spaniards were deprived of that sustenance, which might have relieved their pressing necessities.

The price of  
money rayfed  
in France.

The King, who during the short time of his retirement from the army, had given order by a counsell of State, to his Mint-masters, to enhance the price of monneyes, after the rate of gold, from 320 livers to 384, and silver from 23 livers and ten souses to 25 livers for the better payment of his Souldiers. Being certified of the successe at Roy by *Poisbrincourt* an esquire of his body, September 10. 20. within two dayes following returned to his Army at Roy; where, having given direction for the establishing of all things there, himselfe and the Monsieur marched toward *Corby*, to bring that place againe to his obedience.

*Corby* being now in the *Infants* power, was strongly fortified, as being reserved for a winter quarter, for such Spanish Souldiers, who were both able and willing to fall abroad sometimes for pillage, and molest the inhabitants of *Picardie*. One thing onely was wanting, convenient hand-mills for grinding of their corne, which neither the Garrison could make, for want of materials, nor their friends abroad supply them with, by reason of the circumvallations made about it, though yet farre off by the Kings forces. The onely helpe the Garrison and towne had, was the Mill at *Fovillois*, upon the side of the Moorsse, neere the Citie. Here upon *Beaufort*, a *Dauphinois*, a Gentleman belonging to the Cardinall Duke, then employed upon the Kings service at *Amiens*, September 16. intending to deprive his Maiesties enemies of that advantage, with a chosen company of an hundred men; about nine at night, tooke sixe Boats; and therein imbarqued his friends, who about two in the morning arrived at *Dours*, a village upon the *Somme*, a league and halfe from *Corby*, where they landed, and leaving eightene

A bold and  
prosperous  
adventure  
upon the Mill  
at *Corby*.



reane of their company, to guard the Barkes, the rest were  
 conducted by three Peasants over a great plaine, on the  
 right hand whereof in a Village named *Vigni*, were  
 lodged seven hundred of the enemies horse, and on the  
 left hand in an hamlet neere *Dorre*, the *Corps du guard*  
 of his Infantry. The beginning of the adventure was  
 full of hazard, yet the issue was prosperous. They passed  
 on over the two bridges at *Corby*, and came to the halfe  
 Moone without any encounter by the enemy. Good for-  
 tune attended the hawly Gentleman, the Spaniards were  
 then upon their watch, and the French Souldiers es-  
 spying the severall fires made by the enemy upon their  
*Corps du guards*, grew timorous, and would have reti-  
 red, had not the valour of their commander, and forward-  
 nesse of seven voluntiers, which ingaged themselves with  
 him in the action, become a whetstone to sharpen those  
 spirits which feare had dulled. But he enjoyning the rest  
 to follow his example, in a discreet silence led on to the  
*Barricades* at the head of *Caut-way*, where he broke  
 the chains with Axes, fell furiously upon the *Corps du*  
*guard*, and put them all to the sword, and thence mar-  
 ched to the Mill, where they found another *Corps du*  
*guard*, the Commissary for provisions, and sixtie Sould-  
 iers, which were come to bring meale to the Army all  
 which in one quarter of an houre they cut in peeces, and  
 then burnt the Mill, and wagons provided for the Pos-  
 tage of the grist, with foure thousand crownes worth of  
 corne and meale; and then making a bravado before the  
 towne of *Corby*, distant from the Mill about two hun-  
 dred paces, returned safe to *Amiens*.  
 The Duke de *Chomery*, Commander for the King in  
*Amiens*, before the designe of *Braunfort*, had conceived a  
 like project for the recovery of the Fort at *Morrevill*,  
 from the Spaniards fingers, a place strong for situation,  
 and a convenient hold for the invaders, who falling

The Fort of Moreuil taken by Onslat,

from thence, plundered the circumjacent countrey, even to *Cleremont*, and hindered the trafficke up the River of *Morevel* to *Amiens*, and now esteeming it more feasible, by the successe of *Beaufort* at *Corby*, then he had done formerly, resolved to put it in execution. The *Trophees* of *Miltiades* rowled up the sluggish spirits of *Themistocles* and *Previl* a young gentleman, and Captaine in *Amiens*, not envying the former Cavilaries glory, but desirous to share in his honour, with 120 musquetiers selected out of the Garrison, and commanded by chosen officers, and one company of light horse, and another of the Dukes Carabins, Sept. 7. 17. undertooke the adventure. The speech concerning the enterprize, and the prosecution, were almost contemporaries, the Embryo was not long in forming, but as soone produced, almost, as conceived. *Previl* had his desire, and the 8. 18. he arrived with his followers at the Mill neare the Fort, where he encountered a Corps *du guard* of the enemy, and put them all to the Sword. Thence the forlorn hope conducted by a Serjeant (who was slain by a Musquet shot from the Castle) passed the Ditches, though in water up to the Armpits, and a Petardior amongst them fixed his engine of devastation to one of the gates, which being fired, made no bigger a breach, than for two men to enter in Front. The Garrison who had discovered the French, using their best art and meanes to abate the force if they could not altogether prevent and hinder its operation.

But the rest of the adventurers perceiving now this small gap open for their admittance, ran through the waters to assist their companions, *Bel-castle*, and *Soulard*, 2 Gentlemen and Captaines, the first of *De Broze* his regiment, the other of *Vigans*, being the first that entred, met happily with the Lorraine Captain, the prime commander there, who demanding Quarters had it given him, but *Previl* entring immediately with the

the rest of the forces fall upon the Garrison, slew 50 of the 120 Souldiers, which kept the place for the Spaniard, and tooke the rest prisoners, not refusing to give Quarter to any that begged it: Thus farre he went by commission which could not limit him, who being encouraged by his fortune, marched to another Mill, guarded by some of *John de Werth* his Cavellary, whom he slew, and tooke their provisions for his owne use, depriving the Cæsarean Commander by that meanes of part of the sustenance ordained for his retinue.

Newes of both these last attempts and the consequences, was sent to the King by speciall Currier, and came ere looked for to the *Infants Campe*, who considering the strength of the Kings army, and the necessities to, which hee was lyable in a forraigne land, in an orderly retreat tooke the way of *Peronne*, toward *Bapaume*, for the refreshing of his forces, and better conveniency. His Majesty of *France*, now in a manner quit of that enemy, gave instant order for the strait siege of *Corby*, which being held by a strong Garrison, much annoyed all *Picardy*, and upon fryday, Septemb, 16. 26. being his Birth-day, by his order given to the *Marquesse de la Force*, to whose care he trusted, and of whose fortunes by the presedent actions hee had more than a good expectation. The Marshall observed the Kings orderance, and happily executed what was injoynd him. *A good director, who is neither Foole-hardy, nor nicety timorous, hammers out the way for himselfe and his dependants: And such was this old Commander*, who in person viewed the enemies guards, observed their intrenchments, which worke was best secured, which more easily mastered, where the Sencinels were vigilant, where negligent, and having not without hazard thus begunne his round, the same night beate his enemy from his Horn works, made havocke with the sword upon the greater

The our-  
workes at  
*Corby* taken  
by *La Force*.

N

part

part of the souldiers attending in the out-workes, and forced the rest to retyre within the walls of the city.

This his Majesties birth-day was crowned with a victory, and this victory might have been an Omen of perpetuall successe to the Kings enterprises, had not the *Raven* croaked from the hollow Oake, and this honey been mingled with bitter Myrrhe and Aloes, *But the wisest men are sometimes caught in a snare, and though the eyes of providence would be ever watchfull, yet there wants not a Mercury to charme this Argus to sleepe security, or on overweaning opinion of each mans severall abilities, deluding the ablest understandings to their owne ruine.* The French army being now masters of the Spaniards works, without the city, were so far from feare of being assaulted by the Prince Cardinals forces, that they intended to make an attempt upon them, and to this purpose, September 23. *Stilonovo*, sent out a party to descry the Quarter of *Iohn de Werth*, which they meant to surprize the next day ensuing. But the strange vicissitude of fortune, which mis-led the Conductors of the *Werth* out of his way, when he was going with 1800 horse to make adventure upon the French Campe, brought him directly upon the French espyals, who mistaking him, for a party of their owne, revealed to him their purpose, whither, and to what end they came abroad. The Baron heard their discourse, and being as well versed in the Poleticks, as the Polomicks, hid his Lyons skinn, and shewed the Foxes, told them, he could give them a particular information of the state of things there, and desired them to conduct them to the French Quarters, whither hee was going, though misfortunately hee had mistaken his way. The spies, whom otherwise hee would have forced to obey him willingly, brought him to *Monsign*, a village betwixt *Corby* and *Donrs*, where lay 3 Regiments of horse, 2 Regiments

A fortunate  
attempt a-  
gainst the  
French, by  
*Iohn de Werth*

giments of foote, and 5 companies of Dragoones. There needed then no exhortation to encourage his Souldiers, the present condition of the French Souldiers cryed out against themselves, though their tongues were locked up in silence. They were generally at rest, not suspecting an enemy, and severed in three severall Quarters, as confident of their owne ability, to defend themselves singly if occasion should require it. The *Almaine* Generall stayd not to bid them arme, but fell upon them as hee found them, slew many which were not able to defend themselves, tooke 800 prisoners, carryed away 1500 horses for service, and might have beene possessed of their Baggage too, had not the devouring fire which he cast amongst them prevented him. The young Duke of *Wirtemberg* who was lodged in that Quarter scaped miraculously, taken he was, but mistaken.

How welcome the report of this petty conquest (not gotten by a manly fight, but cast upon the *Carlearean* Commander by fortune, as himselfe told the *Infant* Cardinall) was to the Spaniards, it is to be judged by the Bone-fires which were hereupon made in Flanders, and the reward of 6000 Crownes, which the *Infant* sent the Baron the next day for this service, by *Charolette* his Secretary. The Christian King accounted it as a scratch, not as a wound, and with a countenance shewing anger, more than sorrow proceeded, to the strait blocking up of the City. To this purpose, his Majesty the 28 of the same moneth, went to *Amiens*, whither he had caused some of his principall Commanders to repaire, and there consulting with the Count of *Soissons*, the Duke of *Angoulesme*, the Marshalls *Chastillon*, and *La Force*, *Hallier*, and young *La Force* Marshal of the Campe; the manner of it was thus concluded, and put into execution speedily. *Fontenay Marivill* one of the Fielde-Marshal, with 1000 foote, and 2000 horse were to

*Corby* straitly beleagured.

incampe in a wood, on that side toward *Bargoyne*. The Marquess *de la Force*, and the Field Marshall *Lambert* to guard the workes on that side towards *Paris*, and the rest of the Army to be under the command of *Monsieur*, and the Count of *Soissons*, who were to bee inquartered at *Buicy*, and *Len-villey* a league and halfe from *Corby*, on that side toward *Dours*: All which was done accordingly the same day: His Majesty tooke up his quarter at *Demuin*, a village upon the River of *Soame*, and distant from the City one league, not being able to come nearer, the village in the valley upon the *Soame*, being burnt up by the Spanish army, and those upon the hills, not onely inconvenient to reside in for want of Water, but infected with the Pest also, increased by the Corpses of dead men and Carrion, which were left there uninterred, the Spaniards having fill'd up most of the pits, with the bodies of dead horses and other nastinesse.

The King of  
France his  
agilancy.

It is almost beyond beleefe to admit the reports which are given out of his Majesties vigilance in this occasion; yet it is sure, that he performed the part of a right Generall, and Father of his Countrey, without giving or admitting the least opportunity for them within to make any dangerous sallies forth. or those without, his enemies and thir confederates, to relieve them, *October* the 9. *new stile*, himselfe tooke horse to discover the Spaniards order in his Campe neare *Bapaume*, and the countrey of *Artois*, and to see what passages were left open for the forces to bring reliefe to the besieged. Hee was attended by his brother the *Monsieur*, the Count *Soissons*, the D. of *Angolesme*, the Marshall *de la Force*, the D. of *Beaufort*, and others, who after 12 heures travaile held a Counsell on Horse-bucke, wherein it was concluded to give the *Infans* Cardinall battell in open field, if hee should retorne to succour those in *Corby*. The tenth, himselfe surveyed the workes,  
and

and caused 200 Canon shot to be discharged against the City: The twelfth, made a Muster of his army, to see the number of his people, how many were slain, how many sicke, how many departed without licence, and thus continued in his unwearyed paines, till he had so straitned them within the City, that they were hopelesse to avoyde him, the P. Cardinall being gone to *Ambray*, Prince *Thomas*, and *John de Werth* abiding at *Arras*, every one taking order for his Winter-quarter, and then his Majesty, who had all this time behaved him selfe like *Cato's* Gardiner, *Cujus vestigia*, whose presence alone was able to expell all offensive vermine, at the speciall supplication of the Cardinall, returned to *Chantilly* to breathe a better and more wholesome aire for the space of some few dayes, his owne quarter being infected with the contagious Pestilence, giving first order to the Marshalls *de la Force*, and *Chastillon*, to prosecute the enterprize.

These Chieftaines performed their trust faithfully, and omitting nothing that might be advantageous for his Majesties service, that the beleiged, straitned for victuals, hopelesse for succour, and seeing the French prepared for an assault, the last of *October*, old stile, they sent a Drume to desire terms of Capitulation, and their Commanders putting forth a flagge of Truce, appeared upon the walls, desiring Commissioners with whom they might enter into treaty.

The Count of *Soissons*, who at this time was come to the Campe, gave a willing and gentle eare to their propositions, which were briefly scetched in these few words, that they desired a cessation of armes till *November 4. 14.* at ten in the morning, at which time, if they were not relieved by the *Infant of Spaine*, they would surrender upon faire quarter for themselves, and the loane of 100 wagons to carry away their luggage.

The Garrison in *Corby* capitulates.

Many inducements there were, which moved the Count to assent to their desires, the goodnesse of the place, and speciall care of the lives of the Kings subjects, which must have been endangered, if hee should attempt the assault. Assent he did, and imploying both his eyes, the one to looke behinde him, to prevent their expected succours: the other before him, for a continuall watch upon the towne, expected the day and houre appoynted. The measurer of time, the Sunne, had run his course, and yet no reliefe appeared. But then the wise Commander sent an officer to remember them of their conditions, and the besieged returned an answer, that they were ready to performe their covenants. An houre lost cannot bee recalled. The Count instantly dispatched the grand master of the Artillery, with the wagons, which were admitted in, and loaded by 2 in the after-noon. Then the Count advanced with his Forces to one of the ports: the garrison in the interim departing the same way, they came in by the Ancre-port.

The garrison consisted of divers nations, Spaniards, Italians, Wallons, Lorraines and Almanes, and observed a kinde of state in their going out. First the horse, whereof there were 3 Companies. Next them followed the wagons, loaden with 600 sick men, and 400 women. Then 2 Canons and 3 wagons filld with amunition. After all these came the foot, the *Walloones* and *Germans*, with their Commanders afore them; the *Italians* after them, but without their chieftaines, because they would not assent to the surrender; and lastly the *Lorraines* and *Spaniards*, who were all safely conducted to *Behancourt* 2. leagues from *Corby*, that night; and had a stronger convoy the next day (upon giving of hostages) to bring them into *Artoys*, for feare of the *Pesants*, which being enraged against them for their cruelties, would otherwise have taken a sharpe revenge upon their persons.

Ty-

*Corby* surrendered to the  
*Swedes*.



Tydings of this atchievement were dispersed abroad speedily, and came to the King at *Chantilly*, *Novemb. 5. 15.* by 4. in the morning, who instantly went to church to give thanks for this conquest, and directed his Letters to the Duke of *Moubazon*, one of the Peeres, Governor and Lieutenant-generall for the King in *Paris*, and in the *Isle of France*, to the same effect, the tenour whereof was as followeth.

Cousin, *having received power and mercy from God, to recover the Towne of Corby, late possessed by the enemy of this State, and to force them to depart from Bourgoyne, whither they were entred with a puissant Army; I thought fit to give you notice of this happy newes, and to desire you to informe my Subjects, under your charge, thereof also; and would have you give order that Te Deum may be sung in the Church of Nostre Dame, to which purport also I have written to the Archbishop of Paris, whom I would have you to assist therein as is accustomed, that we may praise God for this happy successe, in which I will not have you faile to give me satisfaction.*

*Shantilly, Novemb. 5. 15.*

*Signed Lewis,*

*Delomine.*

*Corbye*, being thus recovered by the King, and the formidable *Spanish Armie* (consisting of 45 Regiments of horse, 6 Regiments of Dragoons, 29 Regiments of Infantry, with the fresh supplies, and as well provided of Artillery) being retired homeward, His Majestie put his Armie into severall garrisons, to secure his frontiers, providing sufficiently for the preſentarie Horse-men and injoyning them, not to exceede the proportions. The allowance for each *Gindarine* by the day, was 4. pounds of bread, betwixt white and browne, well baked and wholsome, 3 pounds of flesh, Beeffe, Veale, or Mutton;

two,

The Kings  
letter to the  
Duke of *Mou-  
bazon.*

two pints of Wine *Paris* measure, growing upon the place, or in hiew thereof; 4 Pints of Beere or Cyder, 40. pounds of Hay; and 7 Pecks of Oates; The Captaine to have 6 shares, the Lievtenant 4. the Ensigne 3. the Quarter-master 2. the Farriers, and under-officers each as one Man at Armes. Each Light-horse was allowed 3 pounds of bread, conditioned like the former: 2 pounds of flesh Beefe, Veale, or Mutton. 3 Chopines of Wine, or 3 pints of Beefe, or Cider, 30 pounds of Hay, and 5. pecks of Oates. The Captaine to have 6 shares, the Lieutenant 4. the Cornet 3. the Quartermaster 2. and the Farriers, and under-officers, each for a man and halfe. Each Carabin, and Dragoon was permitted to share the moyetie of a light horse, the Captaine to have 6 shares, the Lieutenant 4. the Cornet 3. the Farriers & under-officers, each the proportion allotted to a Carabin, or Dragoon. All which was to be delivered presently, and really upon the Muster of the Troops, and their entrance into their assigned Garrisons, in the presence of the Governors, Majors, and Sheriffes, which should take a list of the Souldiers, and renew their Muster every 10. dayes. This provision to be paid in specie, and not to be exchanged into money upon any pretence whatsoever. It was ordered also, that the Souldiers receiving these provisions, should exact nothing else of their Hosts, save only customary Vtenfels as a Bed, Table-linnen, a Pot, a Gridiron, a Spit, a Chimney, and a Candle-stick; and hee which would be better accommodated, should pay for it out of his purse, upon paine of exemplary punishment. To which Conditions, all the Captaines and Officers were to subscribe their hands, upon paine to answer for their defaults in their owne persons.

*This Decree, was made at the Campe of Demvyn.  
October. 28. 18. 1636. Signed Lewis,*

SURLET.

THE



The Passages in BURGUNDY,  
LORRAIN, and ALSATIA.

CHAP. IV.



Multiplicity of Businesse cannot be effected without many hands, much expence, and diligence. The Christian King was at once employed in sundry occasions: there was not a postern Gate whereby an Enemy might enter into his Kingdome, but the opening thereof was attended either with the Imperiall or Spanish Armies, which were ready upon the least opportunity to make their entrance therby. The Imperiall Forces under the Earle of *Gallas* and *Lamboy*, were ready to take their way into *France* through *Alsacia*, *Lorrain*, and *Burgundy*: the Neapolitans and Spanyards prepared to do like by the way of *Provençe*, and to that purpose furnished out a Fleet to Sea: the Pampelonois and other Navarroid subject to the Catholick King, would not be behinde therest, but addressed themselves to make an inroad into *Guine*, and the Country about *Bayon*; and either to repell them which had entred into his Kingdom, or prevent them which intended it, required both a full Magazin of Ammunition, and multitudes of men: To supply his necessities with Ammunition, his Christian Majesty though  
O he

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he had formerly restrained the making of Gun-powder in his Dominions, and committed the care for that to some peculiar Patentees, yet now Aug. 17 by a publick Proclamation signed by himselfe, and Sublet his principall Commissary for open Edicts, and sealed with the great seale of the Kingdom, hee not only permitted, but injoynd, all Salt-peter men, and those which had beene sellers, or makers of Powder throughout the Realm formerly, to use their former Mystery; and the Powder-makers especially to repaire their Engines, and make as much store of that sort of provision as they could possibly, forbidding expressely the Patentees to molest them in their work, his designes both for the present and to come, being such as should require not their hands only to furnish him sufficiently, but the help also of all such like Artists, under his obedience: and for men he raysed divers armies, and disposed them severally under sundry Commanders. The Earle of *Harcourt*, and the Archbishop of *Bordeaux* being designed Generals of his Navy for the defence of *Provence* by Sea, and offence of the Neapolitan and Spanish Navy: the Duke of *Valette* intrusted with the care of *Gasconne* and *Guien*; and the P. of *Conde*, D. *Bernhard* of *Saxen Weymar*, and the Cardinall *Valette*, second sonne to the D. d'Espernon, being ingaged joyntly and severally, as occasion served, to attend his affaires in the County of *Burgundy*, *Lorraine*, and *Alsacia*.

*Dole* besieged  
by the Prince  
of *Conde*.

The P. of *Conde* in the beginning of May had layd a strait siege to *Dole* a City upon the *Ledan*, strong by situation, but more fortified by Art; and so plyed his businesse, that though it was built upon a Rock of incredible hardnesse, Aug. 4. new style, he had brought a Myne therein to such perfection, that upon the twelfth of the same month he gave an assurance to his Army it should besprung to the purpose, and admonished his souldiers

## Lorrain, and Alsacia. 99

souldiers to prepare for the Assault.

In this extremity the besieged sent their Agent first to the Catholike Cantons in the King of *Spaine's* name, to desire their succours. The Agent discharged his office faithfully, neither his labour in travelling from one place to another, to speak with those States severally, nor not prosecuting any remonstrance (as their confederation made with *Spaine* in the yeere, 1634. nor the puillance of the King of *Spaine*, as able, or his known justice, which would spurre him on to stand for them if they stood in need) to move them to condescend to his desires.

Send. th to the  
Cantons for  
succour, but is  
denied.

The *Helvetians* besides their private answer given to the Garrisons Agent, willing to give them what satisfaction they possibly could, without giving offence to the *French*, dispatched speedily a Colonell to *Dole*, who coming as an Ambassador from the *Swisse*, was permitted to passe through the Campe peaceably and admitted into the Towne, where he declared the causes why the States of *Helvetia*, could not assist the Citie against the King, and was heard patiently; and dismissed quietly, but before he could go out of the reach of Musquet-shot, a bullet shot from the Citie, whether at randome or by aime, it is uncertaine, hit him in the necke and slew him. The *French* souldiers tooke up the body, and buried it with their Millitarie Ceremonies at *Auxonne* a City upon the *Sonne*, distant from *Dole* five French miles, the Prince of *Conde* himselfe attending upon the Herse to honour his Funerals.

The besieged thus deprived of their hopes, grew desperately valiant, and resolving not to quire the place, but with losse of their lives, made divers sallies upon the Campe, though with manifest hazard in the attempt, and losse in the execution, assayed to burne the *French* Galleries made of wood, and though the issue did not answer their expectation, concluded to stand upon their

## 100 *The Passages in Burgundy,*

Is releev'd by  
the Duke of  
*Lorrain.*

defence to the utmost, without admitting a thought of agreement with the assaillants. The Events of warre are probable & no more. The French conceived already a certain victory, but the Dye turned, an unexpected releefe came to help the Garrison, & they who were formerly confined to the precinct of their wals, got liberty not only for their recreation and refreshment, but for enlargement also of their spoyles and victories.

*Charles* Duke of *Lorrain*, a tributary Prince to the Crown of *France*, dispossessed of his Countrey by the Christian King, and succoured by *Caesar*, being now the Commander of an Army of 12000 men, came before he was looked for, to visit the Camp, and sending first 2000 Crabats, all horse-men, for discovery of their enquartering, about the end of July, by them alone, surprized first *Pontalier* and *Castelein* belonging to the P. of *Conde*, which he burnt to the ground, and slew both women and children with the edge of the sword, and in fine did the like to *Marcilly*, *Vouge*, and *La Marche*, villages which were not able to resist them. The Crabats thus fleshed with blood, returne immediatly to their Leader, informe him of their successe, and hee with his whole Army marched strait forward to *Dole*, where he assaulted the trenches, & by a bloody & doubtful battel, beat the French from their Earth-burroughs, rayed the seege, and caused the Prince to retire towards *Auxonne*; and *S. John de Loone*, leaving behinde him some of his Canon, and amongst the rest, a Peece called by the name of the King *Lewis*, carrying a bullet of 45 pound weight, 500 loaves of bread, 200 hogsheads of wine, and having rayed the sicge, marched to *Verdun* a town then unfortified, which he took in, and might have kept to the use of *Caesar*, had not *Gassion* a French Colonel appeared before it, before it could bee prepared to make resistance: but his sudden coming made the *Lorrainers* forsake it, & yet it is under the Kings command.

*Verdun* taken  
by *D. Charles*,  
is retaken by  
*Gassion*.

No

No flying Bird hath so nimble wings as Fame, the Valleys suddenly reported this Conquest to the neere Mountain *Vosogns*, and that transferd it again to the high bordering Dales with such swiftnesse, that the next day after the newes arrived at *Cambray* distant thence about one hundred English miles, to the joy of the *Walloons*, and *Spanyards* there, who for testimony of their great content in this happy adventure at *Dole*, made Bon-fires, and spent their Gun-powder in triumph, discharging all the Canons upon the Walls, as if that day had not been the beginning, but Period of their victories: And the Period it was indeed, for though this Army being within few dayes after re-enforced by the Troops of the Imperiall Lievetenant Generall, the Earle of *Gallas*, who was accompanied with the old Earle of *Colorado*, and the Earle of *Ritbergen*, was thirty thousand strong horse and foot, and well furnished with Artillery, carrying with them forty peeces of Canon, the least whereof shot a Bullet of twenty threepounds, and in this bavey had resolved to passe through *Besancon*, or the Province of *Bessigin* against *Bresse* and *Lionnoys*: yet their jollity was stop'd in the full careere by the vigilance of Duke *Bernhard* of *Sax-on Weymar*, and the Cardinall *Valette*, who attended them at the heeles, and raised them from the Siege when they were set downe before *Iean-de-Lonc*, whither this Narration must follow them.

*Saverne* a town in *Alsatia* neere *Hagenaw* the Magazine of the Imperiall Army thereabout for victuall, being taken in by Duke *Bernhard* about the midst of Iuly, upon Composition one part of the provision there found was presently reserved for reliefe of the Army, and another for the revictualling of those places in the Country, as *Straisburg*, *Colmar*, *Hagenaw*, & the Fort of *Benefeld*, which sided with the Christian King, & Crown of Sweden; The Camp removed the next day to *Onfelet* intending to

*Saverne* taken by D. *Bernhard* and the Cardinall *Valette*.

## 102 *The Passages in Burgundy,*

The French  
provoke *Gal-*  
*las* to fight, but  
he avoyds  
them,

visit the Imperiall Generall who was entrenched at *Drun-*  
*senheim*, and if it were possible to draw him out to bat-  
tell before he could strengthen himselfe with a new re-  
treat, the French, and Germans, being superior to the  
Cæsareans, both in number and spirit, the Imperiall  
Army consisting only of five thousand foot, and eigh-  
thousand horse, and those miserably necessitated by Fa-  
mine and Pest, the other amounting to thirteen thousand  
foot, and seven thousand horse, lusty, and prepared to  
fight: Duke *Bernhard*, and the Cardinall *Valente* con-  
ceived their project to be more feasible because the King  
of *Hungary* was supposed to be in the Camp, whose  
presence might adde courage to the Cæsareans, and spur  
them up to any dangerous adventure. But the King was  
gone foure daies before to *Brissack*, and the wary Gene-  
rall would not appear in *Campania*, but kept close in  
his trenches, though the French Cavaliers by the space  
of eight houres together, (two thousand first appea-  
ring, then one thousand five hundred, and lastly one  
thousand only) braved him, and dared him to the  
Combat. It was bootlesse for the two united Armies to  
attend him any longer; and partly to draw him from  
his hold, and partly to assist the Prince of *Conde*, they  
marched in a faire Equipage towards the Frontiers of  
*France*, giving order for transporting of the asorena-  
med provisions to *Culembach*, and *Podebus*, two Ger-  
man Colonels, who not without danger and opposi-  
tion, discharged their Offices faithfully and happily.

*Culembach* followed the Army with his Waggon,  
and though the neerenesse of the French Bands might  
have secured him from any attempt against him by the  
Cæsareans, yet three Companies of Crabats watching  
opportunity, set upon the Convey, and had surprized  
it, if he had not behaved himselfe both wisely and vali-  
antly against them; but their coming being discove-  
red

Three Com-  
panies of Cra-  
bats defeated  
by *Culembach*.



## Lorraine, and Alsatia. 103

red by his Scouts, he prepared to entertaine them, and in the first conflict slew 100. of them upon the place, forcing the rest to flie for their safety to the Campe at *Drusenheim*, where they found more content in their securitie, though without gaine, than in their late designe for pillage.

The other Convoy wherein *Podebus*, the Count de *Guliché* and *Aiguebourné* Gouvernour of *Hagenaw*, were engaged joynly, the two Generals forecasting to what hazards they might be exposed, was in more danger, but came off as happily as the former. These three Commanders by order from their Excellencies, being to march from *Hagenaw* Aug. 14<sup>th</sup> with an hundred and fifty Waggon's loaden with Corne, were manned with five hundred Musquetiers, the Company of light horse belonging to the Governour, and two German Regiments of horse for releefe of the confederate places in *Alsatia*, were encountered upon their way by 1500 Casarean foot and horse, part of *Gallas* his Army, who lay still encamped at *Drusenheim*, their necessity pricking them forward to gain so good a booty. The Curriers which marched in the head of *Podebus* his vanguard, met at first with sixty Crabats, which appeared alone to the first view, but were seconded with the body of this Imperiall partes, in which were three hundred Cuirassiers, who kept a narrow passage by which the Convoy must necessarily go. This report being noysed abroad in the Army, certain Officers and voluntary Swedes ran without any order given to assault them, but were repulsed though without losse of their lives, yet to the prejudice of their discretion. The Colouell *Podebus* thereupon sent a Quarter-master with forty horsemen to discover the posture of the Enemy, but he coming too neere, was slaine, and the rest forced to retire to the Convoy. In the mean time, whilst this

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1500 *Casareans*  
rowted by *Po-*  
*debus* in *Alsatia*

this small partee was absent, a Councell was held by the Count de *Guiche* and the two Colonels, what was to be done, and in what manner they should fight with the *Casareans*; and in the end it was concluded, that the Count should passe on with the waggons, whilst the Colonels gave them battell. Five hundred German *Reysters* or Horsemen of *Podebus* his Regiment were assigned for the conflict, and the rest to attend the carriages. The two Colonels shaking hands, put forward immediatly in the head of the Cavallary, and commanding twelve Trumpets to sound a charge, fell so furiously upon the *Casareans*, that they put them to a disorderly flight, slew many upon the place, the number is uncertaine, took 24 prisoners, amongst whom was the Captain of the *Crabats*, with his Commission, and letters of instruction for this occasion. But they gained more in the pursuit, than in the fight, the high wayes being strewed with *Curasses*, which the flying Enemy had cast away in his haste, and one hundred Barbed horses gained, which were sent afterwards to his Excellency, Duke *Bernhard*, who was yet incamped at *Brompt* (expecting that the Imperiall Generall would rise) as a Monument of this victory.

The French  
armies march  
from *Alsatia*.

The joynt Armies under the Generals *Saxon Weymar*, and *Valette*, began their march from *Alsatia*, Aug. 12. and put forward *Marsar* a Towne in the Frontiers of *Lorraine*, whence the Cardinals Army foure dayes after, under the conduct of the Vicount of *Turenne*, marched towards *Luneville*, the Cardinall himselfe going the same day to *Metz*: the Army under Duke *Bernhard* abode at *Marsar* till Aug. 12, which day the Duke himselfe led one part of his forces towards *Luneville*, and committed the charge of the other part to Colonell *Ohem*, who according to the direction given him, went went towards *Blamont* a small Citie, manned only with  
sixty

## Lorrain, and Alsacia. 105

sixty *Snaphaners*, yet much troubling the *French* in *Lorrain*, being commanded by a vowed Enemy to the Kings government; & being one of the retiring places for those *Bourgeois* the *Crabats*, after they had roved abroad to pillage & plunder the Country. The Colonel, first summoned the place by a Trumpet, but could obtain no fairer an answer, than that he must expect nothing there but powder & shot, & not staying to reply with words, he charged them with the same materials, battered the Town and Castle with the Canon, made a breach in the wall by the afternoon to the terror of the Governour, who with his Garrison retired to the Castle, leaving the Town not to the spoyle of the Dukes Army, himselfe a worse Enemy to the place, than could bee expected from abroad, having strowed the ground of the Citie with loose powder, which taking fire, according to his malicious desire, destroyed a goodly Church, devoured the goods of the Inhabitants, and turned all the houses in the Citie, (which were generally stored with Corn & provision, six only being saved) to heapes of Ashes. The report of this wicked Act, was by a nimble Currier, carried to the D. at *Luneville*, who incensed thereat, took horse speedily, posted to the Camp at *Blamont*, and prepared to assault the Castle, but changed his designe, seeing a flag of treaty hung out, being more willing to spare the lives of his Enemies in the Garrison, than the Commander was to save the substance of his late friends, the Citizens. The Garrison at first began to stand upon termes of agreement, as unwilling to submit themselves to the Duke, or leave the Fort, without an assurance of mercie signed by himselfe; but the Duke perceiving the weaknesse of the place, would not stand to indent with them, and again prepared for the assault, the conclusion whereof ministering just occasion of feare to the Enemy, the Garrison yeelded upon discretion, and the souldiers were permitted to depart

*Blamont* taken  
by D. Bernb.  
and the Governour  
hanged.

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with white staves, but the Governour being a Major, was justly hanged for his detestable treachery.

*Ramberville taken by Duke Bernhard.*

Thence the Duke himselfe, with those forces marched to *Ramberville*, where another of the Enemies Garrisons lay, and having summoned it also uneffectually, *Aug. 21. September 1.* he presently scaled it in foure severall places, and by foure the next morning took it. The Commander within, and the Garrison retreated to the Castle, and stayed not thereto expect a summons, but yielded presently upon discretion, and had this mercy shewed them; liberty to depart with their low weapons, but sans baggage, or any other accommodation. The Town was given for pillage to the souldiers, yet with this speciall charge given by the Generall, that the religious houses should bee spared, and the honours of the Women be preserved; the Queen of *France* intreating this respect to be given to those in Orders, and the weaker sex, at his departing thence, and his promise being past to her Majesty to observe it.

*The Imperiall Army reenforced, marcheth towards Burgundy.*

The rising of the Confederate Armies from the Camp at *Brempt*, gave opportunity to the Imperiall forces under the *Croatian* Commanders, *Isolani*, and *Forgas*, the Germans *Lamboy* and *Muse*, the Spaniard, the Marquess of *Grana*, and *Charles Duke of Lorraine* to repaire to *Gallas* his Army, who expecting the Irish *Butler*, but not waiting his coming, marched speedily towards the Dukedome of *Burgundy*, and the *Frank Countie*, being followed close by the Cardinall, and Duke *Bernhard*, which reenforced their Armies with the forces of the Prince of *Conde*, and six thousand fresh souldiers under the command of the Field-marshal *Rantzau*, all ready in battell aray, to fight with the *Cesareans* upon the first opportunity: The Imperiall Army made on to their journies end, with all the haste they could, they passed by *Montbelyard*, and

and *Bessiers*, and yet but only summoned them, threatening the inhabitants (as *Gideon* did *Succoth* and *Prunell*) but not with the like successe; upon their returne from *France*, to visit them. But their haste was not with that good speed it was pretended, for the Count of *Suze*, Governour of the Country thereabouts, stopped the *Crabats* under *Isolani*, which marched in the reare, cutting off the Bridges by which they should passe, and skirmishing with him by the space of foure dayes together, though with the losse of his Sarjeant *Renouill*, and *Montplaisier*, one of his Guard, (which were slaine by the *Crabats*) yet with gaine of two hundred and fifty prisoners, one hundred horse, and many Waggones loaden with ammunition.

Whilest the Cardinall *Valette* was attending with *Marange* a his Army upon the designes of *Gallas*, *Roquespine* his rich Town in Lieutenant, Governour in the Town and Citadell Lorraine, taken of *Metz*, and the Country adjacent, seeing that the by *Roquespine* Inhabitants of *Marange* (a Town then subject to the Lieutenant Spaniards, situate betwixt *Metz* and *Theorville*;) did Generall to the Cardinall not only much oppress the neighbouring Villages, *Valette*. but that also; part of the Garrison of *Theorville* in a discontent were gone thither also, intending to plunder the Country, hee resolved to prevent them, esteeming it better to deale with an Enemy at his own home, than to expect his comming abroad. To this purpose, about the midst of September hee mustered up a convenient Army, about nine hundred horse and foot, consisting of one halfe of *Bovillons*, and *Bussy's* whole Company, which was left by the Cardinall for defence of the Country, two companies of light-horse, one drawn out of the Garrison, and another rayfed by the Citizens of *Metz*, three hundred other foot, part of his own souldiers, and part Citizens, and with these hee appeared before the Towne at noone day, striking

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such a terror into the presidialy souldiers, that they instantly left their out-works, and retreated into the Town, the one part using the Church which was strongly built, the other a strong house in the Town, as Citadels to secure them from the Assaultants. Men in danger of drowning, catch at every Bulrush, and are like Beasts in a storme, which runne to a rotten hedge for shelter, yet finde none. These timorous Soules apprehended some hope of safety by those stone Walls, yet were plyed so close by the French souldiers, that before the night, in both places, they hung out a white Flag, and yeilded to the discretion of the Conquerour, who sent the most part packing away without ransome, but reserved twenty eight of the principall, whom hee sent prisoners to Metz. It was an atcheivement, though not of a glorious appearance, yet of speciall consequence, the Villages about it being secured from further spoyle, by two French Companies, which were layd in Garrison there immediately after it was taken, and the Town it selfe being a wealthy one, affording to the Souldiers, besides much rich pillage, five hundred Hogsheads of Wine, and great quantity of Corne for provision.

Two regiments  
of Crabats sur-  
prized by  
Col. Culmbach

*Culmbach* the Alman Colonell, whom Duke *Bernhard* left behinde him, to guard the passages betwixt *Saverne*, and *Hagenaw*, about the same time surprized two Regiments of Crabats, which *Gallas* had left neere *Weissemburg* with Commission and charge to use all the meanes they could, to disturbe the garrison and Inhabitants of *Hagenaw*. *Egger* the Croatian Colonell commanded both the Regiments, and to deal with him in plain field, the Alman selected one thousand Mulquetiers out of the Garrison which he joyned with his own Regiment, and then gave him battell

batell, the issue whereof was crowned with conquest, the gaine of seven hundred horses, many Waggon laden with baggage, and other good booties, all which were transported by the Victor to *Hagenaw*.

*Montalant* Governour for the Christian King in *Barrois*, about the same time (as if that time had been fatal to the *Crabats*, and fortunate to the French) happened upon the like adventure. Advice was brought him of three hundred *Crabats* which were met in a wood, to strengthen their bands with such straglers as they should meet withall of their own nation, and afterward were to have their *Randevouz* at *Montplaine* a village two leagues from *Bar*. To surprize this crew, himselfe attended with eighty foot, partly French, and partly *Helvetians*, and fifty horsemen of his own band, and accompanied with the Baron of *Angluc*, Capitaine of the Hungarian horse under the Regiment of the grand Master of the Artillery, marched all night to discover the Enemy, yet heard no newes of them, till the next night (these *Reysters* not using to continue above foure in place) and then understanding that they were retired to *Montser* upon *Saint*, thither he posted, caused his Infantry to enter the village, and assault the *Crabats* in their lodgings (himselfe with the horsemen guarding the back-lanes and outgoings of the village) which they did so suddenly, that their enemies being unarmed, could not defend themselves, and so furiously, that as many as could, betook them to their heeles, thinking to save themselves by flight, which did but bring them from the talons of the Hawk to the Vulture; the French horsemen making slaughter upon all the fugitives, whilst the footmen gave quarter to them which begged it submissively: eighty of these *Crabats* were slain by the Cavallary upon the place, and besides the

300 *Crabats* surprised by *Montalant* in *Barrois*.



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himself, ten made prisoners of warre by the Infantry amongst which was the Lieveutenant, and Cornet of the Company, which were carried captives to *Barr*, and esteemed as good prize, as a hundred and odd horses, which were gained by the French at the same time, from that Enemy. In this attempt, a French Ensigne was shined from a window, as he was pursuing the Captain of the Company, though he escaped for the present, and got off with a kinde of victory, carrying with him as a captive, a young gentleman of *Barrois*, yet he was taken the next day by the *Sieur de Mithell*, father to the youth, whose former griefs for the loss of the child, was sweetened with a double comfort; the surprizall of such an Enemy as was rallying up the small number which escaped, meaning with them to plunder the Country, and the recovery of his darling son.

The French & time, had taken up their severall quarters about the  
*Cæsarians* *se-* *Frank* *County*, and the *County* and *Dutchy* of *Bur-*  
*gundy*, each about one league from the other; *Gallas*  
*and his retinue* neere *Champlise*, *Duke Charles* about  
*Gray*, the *Duke of Weymar* at *Monsavon*, the *Cardi-*  
*nall Valesse* at *Cussey*, and the *Troops* of the *Prince* of  
*Conde*, commanded by the *Feld-Marshal* *Ranzau*,  
were enquartered, betwix the *Quarters* of *Duke Bern-*  
*hard*, and the *Cardinall*. The *Imperiall Generall*  
in person lodged in the *Priory* of *Champlise*, two  
leagues from *Channise*, where *Piccolomini's* horse were  
lodged, his own foot being placed about the *Moun-*  
*taines* betwixt *Champlise* and *Montelot*, and his *Ca-*  
*vallery* at *Rigin*, and thereabouts: *Isolani* and *Forgass*  
with their *Crabats* lay at *Lessons* and *Ponyssons*, *Lam-*  
*boy* at *Lussy*, *Colonell Moux* at *Alont*, and the *Mar-*  
*quesse de Grana de Meure*; both the *Armies* obser-  
ving their severall advantages for attempting upon  
the



## Lorraine, and Alsace. 212

the other, either by surprisall, or raising of their Camps, but neither of them putting any thing as yet to the hazard. The Cæsareans were expected to have made the first attempt, as comminghat only to secure the Dukedome of *Burgundy*, and the *Frank County*, from the French, but to invade the Kingdome, yet stirred not, till hee was spurred to it by the confederate Generals, who fell first foule upon, and provoked him to seek revenge. The Cardinall *Valette* October 9, new style, fell upon *Isolani's* Quarter at *Lessons*, a great Town in the *Frank County*, choosing the silence and obscurity of the night to conceale his march thitherward, and commanding the Fieldmarshall *Ranzaw* to charge the one part of the Crabats Quarter, whilest himselfe did the like to the other. Night was secret, and their Guides expert and faithfull, which brought them a little before day-light to the place designed, and then they gave such a furious Camisado to the whole Quarter, that it was raysted speedily, the tents burnt, three hundred Crabats slain upon the place, and the most part which escaped were wounded, and put to their heeles; one thousand two hundred horses, the Waggones for the Luggage, and the Officers Carroaches being taken from them, and amongst the rest *Isolani* his owne Carroach, in which was found his chaine of gold; and his Ladyes Monkey. Thus I finde this history delivered in a French Extraordinary, though not with that probability of truth as is expressed in a Letter from Duke *Berubards* Camp at *Monsavion*, the contents whereof follow thus briefly:

The two Generals having framed a designe for the raising of the Crabats Quarter at *Lessons*, the Cardinall de *Valette*, attended with the Count of *Guische* conducted thitherwards one thousand five hundred horse,

*Isolani's* Quarter raysted by *D. Bernb.* & the Cardinall de *Valette*.

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horse, and as many Musquetiers, all which were layd in an Ambuscado by the way. The D. of *Weymar*, who had that afternoon been skirmishing with the Enemy, to no other end but to make him not suspect the designe, returned at Evening, and marched in the head of 3000 horse, of his own, on the side of the French, which were layd in Ambuscado, and the Fieldmarshall *Ranzau*, with the Prince of *Conde* his Cavallary marched on the other; the Ambush then rising, and putting forward toward *Lessons*: the three French parties marched severall wayes, yet all met about one minute at the Enemies Quarter, October 10, new style, at the point of day, and charged upon it at once in three severall places. The Crabats were then on horseback, having had some notice of the French designe, gave an alarm to *Gallas* his Camp, and were answered thence with three Canon shot, as a signall to the whole Army, to stand upon their guard, and keepe good order. But the French prosecuting this beginning, charged the Crabats againe more roughly than before, forced them to a disorderly flight, pursued them to the gates of *Champelise*, which being kept shut against the sag-end of these run-awaies, for feare lest the French should enter pell-mell with them, exposed above 100 of them to the sword, and many to the mercy of the pursuers, who by this time were ingaged with the Avantguard of the Imperiall Army, consisting of eight hundred horse, and beat these Cæsareans to their very Palizadoes, with some slaughter, but more affrightment, many of the Cavaliers leaving their horses to save themselves, upon the Mountain, where the Infanterie, and Ordinance was placed, others posting to their trenches, to avoyd the blowes which they met withall in open field. The greatest losse fell upon the Crabats, of whom  
three

three hundred were slain, as many taken prisoners, which lost all their baggage, even to their very Tents, and Huts, and two thousand horses, to the great advantage of the French Army, and damage of theirs, who living ordinarily by roving and pillaging, were deprived of their horses, which were of principall use in those expeditions. The whole losse was valued at more than one hundred thousand crownes, besides the ransomes of the Women, amongst which was *Isolani's* Mistresse, who with her Caroach and six horses, and Plate, became a prize to the Ritmaster *Schomborn*.

This was a glorious designe, being against an Enemy in open field, and *Manicamps* happy adventure about the same time, against a Convoy carrying twenty five Waggon's loaden with Powder and Bullets, and fifty Cowes, to an Enemy-Garrison at *Brissack*, was not despicable. A Company of light horse belonging to the Baron of *Reinack*, Governour of *Brissack*, and sixty Musquetiers drawn out of the Garrison at *Ensisheim* were appointed to guard this carriage from the Abby of *Lure* (the siege whereof was left by the Imperialists about tenne dayes before) to *Brissack*: To surprise this booty, six Companies of light horse, and Dragoons, a Company of Carabins, and foure hundred and sixty foot were drawn out of *Colmar*, by this French Commander, who ordered the light horse, and twenty Masters, with some few others to assault the Condukt, and they behaved themselves so bravely, that after the slaughter of six, and captivating tenne others, they chased the rest into a Wood betwixt *Solse* and *Ensisheim* upon *Manicamp* and his souldiers, which lay in Ambush for them, who beat them, pursued them to the gates of *Ensisheim*, and carried the booty to *Colmar*.

*Gallas* the Imperiall Generall thus provoked to

action,

A Convoy of  
25 Waggon's  
taken by *Manicamp*  
Governour of *Colmar*

Q

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action and his Army strengthened by a new retreat under the Irish Colonell *Butler*, resolved to repaize his honour, and to put something in practice against the confederate Armies, and some places under the Kings obedience. And yet like a wise Commander, that would not adventure desperately, hee watched his time, causing divers reports of his returne to *Alsacia* to bee scattered abroad, loading withall some Waggons with baggage, as if he was instantly dismarching, to amuse the Duke and Cardinall, and intending to fall upon such places as were least able to hold out, that he might do something before his departure out of the Dukedome. The united Commanders supposing his purpose did not suite with the pretence, commanded the Armies to double the guards, and to have speciall eye upon the Imperials progresse. The Officers followed the supreme directors instructions; kept a carefull and strong watch, and the first night Oct. 19. new stile, encountred with some of Duke *Bernhards* Almans, whom the French taking for Enemies because of their language, assaulted, and slew fifteen of them upon the place, as many others of the company not escaping unwounded. The conflict indured the space of halfe an houre, and might have lasted longer, if they had not then happily discovered them to bee their friends, but then the fight ended with sorrow to both parties, for their mistakes, and mutuall complements for their (at last) successfull meeting.

*Gallas* seeming to be about to dismarch,

The French army doubleth their watch, & mistake some of their friends for enemies.

The Swedes of *Benefeld* mistaken for enemies by the French Garrison in *Schlestadt*

This misadventure was paraleld with another in *Alsacia* about the same time; a party of the Swedes in the Fort of *Benefeld*, had beene abroad for Salt, which they having gotten in a great quantity, at their returne lodged in *Kettenbott* a Village neere *Schlestadt* whither some malicious peasants ran presently,

## Lorrain, and Alsatia. 117

sently, telling the French presidaries there, that an Imperiall Convoy lodged in that Village with good Booty; hereupon the French souldiers betook them to their Armes, surprized their friends for enemies, slew some, wounded the Ricmaster, and carried away some horses. But in the morning perceiving their error, sent to excuse the fact, and restored the Booty, not omitting to enquire out those false informers that they might punish them according to their merit.

The Imperiall Generall perceiving the warinesse of the Duke, and Cardinall, being neither able to surprize them in their severall Quarters, nor draw out any part of the Armies to an unequall fight, *Mirbeau* a weak place in the County of *Burgoyne* taken by *Gallas*. *Obob. 23. 13.* pursued his second designe, and brought his Army before *Mirbeau* a Town a little fortified by the Inhabitants, and two companies of the Train-band of the County then in the Town, since his first appearing in those parts, but not of strength to make any resistance, having no ditch nor draw-Bridge, nor Parapet to the Walls, which in fight were rather like the Mound to a Garden, than defended Walls of a City; this place hee at once besieged, and assaulted, and the defendants trusting more to their swords and valours, than their trenches, came to handy-strokes immediatly with one part of his Army, whilst the other part (as they might with ease) broke down the Palisadoes, burnt the Gate, and addressed the scaling ladders to the Walls.

The Combat lasted doubtfull for the space of twelve houres, and then the defendants oppressed with numbers of the assaylants, were forced to retire to the Castle, a place fortified only with a small Moat, being not flanked, and after a whole dayes battery

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battery with many hundreds of Canon shot, were constrained to capitulate and surrender it with conditions of saving their lives and livelihoods.

*Saint Iohn de  
Loone besieged  
by Gallas*

Secrecy is of as much avails in an Army, as valour. The confederate Armies as yet were ignorant of the Enemies designe, and remayned in their own Quarters, till the losse of *Mirebeau* (and that was not till three dayes afterward) was reported to the Cardinall, and then the Imperialists being upon a new designe against *St. Iohn de Loone*, a small town upon the *Somme*, consisting of about three hundred families, and distant from *Chaloon* about five French, ten English miles, the united Armies made after them.

A strong suspicion the French and their Allies had, Before it was that *Saint Jean de Loone* was the next place, at known to the which the Cæsareans aymed, being induced hereunto French armies by the menaces which the Imperiall forces had given out against it, but were not assured of it till October 31, new style, at which time a generall report of the siege arrived at the Camp, and that being seconded by a particular relation of the day, and manner of the siege, confirmed them to beleeve that which before they only suspected. A Souldier of the Trainband of the *County*, having scowted about the Imperiall Army, was sent that day by *Machant* his Captain to inform the Generals with the summe of his discovery. The heads of his report were these: That October  $\frac{11}{17}$  in the morning the enemies had surrounded *Saint Iohn de Loone*. That the Garrison in two sallies had slain threescore of the assaegers and brought ten prisoners into the Town (amongst which was the Lievetenant of the Horse, which with threats affrighted the Town with a strong and strait siege) and had beaten the Imperialists from their Quarter

# Lorrain, and Alsatia. 117

Quarter at *Saint Vſage*. That the Garrison at the first conſiſting of eight Companies of the Trainband belonging to the *County*, was diminished by the Peſt to the one halfe, *Saint Point* the Commander being alſo extremely ſick of the diſeaſe, and yet were reſolved to ſtand it out to the laſt man: the inhabitants able to beare Armes (being about the number of two hundred) firſt decreeing that whoſoever ſhould talk of capitulation, ſhould be caſt into the River, and then concluding, rather to fire the Town, if they could not keep it, than render it upon any termes to the *Cæſareans*, that ſo they might prevent his ſpoyles, and keep the viands therein from him. Each word was truth. The Imperiall Army marching from *Mirebeau* October  $\frac{11}{16}$   $\frac{16}{17}$ , paſſed the Rivers of *Beze*, *Tilly*, and *Ouſche*, with much hazard and inconvenience, and the next day appeared before the Town, ſummoning it with a Trumpet to The Towne yeeld to the Earle of *Gallas*, as the Imperiall Geneſummoned. rall, the King of *Spain*, and the Duke of *Lorrain*, a Cavalier ſeconding the Trumpet, and telling the Officers upon the wall, that unleſſe they ſhewed their obedience ſpeedily, they ſhould be beleagured with an Army of forty thouſand men, and barrad with twenty ſix peeces of Canon. The Garrison returned no answer, but prepared for defence, and the *Cæſareans* for battery. Three dayes were ſpent by the beſiegers in rayſing of mounds and preparation for battery, without any ſhew of open hoſtility, ſave only that daily ſummons were ſent by Drums and Trumpets for their ſurrendring; and November 1. new ſtyle, the Imperiall Canons were diſcharged againſt the city, that violent thunder being thought more available for the conqueſt, than verbal Rhetorick.

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A Consultation was held in the meane time by the Prince of *Conde*, Duke *Bernhard*, and the Cardinal, for releefe of the Town, and in fine *Ranzan* the Fieldmarshall with the men at Armes belonging to the Duke of *Anguyen*, the Light-horse under the Prince of *Conde* his command, seven other Companies of Light-horse drawn out of the Regiment of the Cavallery of *Anguyen* his own Horse-men, and seven or eight hundred Musquetiers, was sent to succour it. His Expedition commenced the same day the Enemy began his batteries, and (though with much hardinesse the foot wading in water up to the neck, and some losse, ten of his Cavalliers being drowned) hee past that day over the *Tille*, arrived the next morning by seven of the clock to *Auxonne* a city upon the *Sone*, distant from *Saint John de Loone* ten leagues, where hee was furnished with victuals for his army, and boats to ferry down his men, and thence hee sent a litle Barge with six Oares to enforme the beseged of his auxiliary forces. Danger and hope presented themselves together to the beseged. The Imperiall Army hearing of *Ranzan's* approach, November 3, new style, played upon the Town incessantly with eight Peeces of Canon, from break of day till three in the afternoon, and then drew out two main Battalions into the meadow, the one whereof was sent against a small breach which their Canon had made in the wall; the other against the Terras at the *Dijon Gate*, a weak peece, defended only by one Horn-work, and without other fortification.

Relieved, and  
the siege raised.

Sixty Musquetiers were brought into the Town the day before from *Bellegarde*, and the Townsmen and Garrison animated with these small succours, resolved to meet the *Cæsareans* at the severall places, and

to



to adventure their lives for defence of the Burgh. The assaillants at the breach came on courageously, and the defendants stood to their muskets as manfully; the very women with a masculine spirit coming in to relieve the wearied men, bringing materials to repair the breach, and hurling stones and whatever came next to hand, fury supplying them with weapons to offend the Enemy. The valour of the defendants and the unfitness of the gap for an assault, the wall yet standing firme twelve foot high, made the assaulters recoyle, who seeing their attempt if not desperate, extremely dangerous, could not be induced by the words and strokes of their Commanders to renew their adventure, and go on againe. The Terras was in more danger, and thither upon the retreat of the Imperialists, the most part of them which were designed to make good the gap, hasted to help their copartners, and their coming was so happy, that the Battalion there seeing a new accrew of opposers certified, and their losse already in both places of above foure hundred men slaine outright, besides those which were wounded, turned tayle too, and gave over the Enterprize.

Gallas who all this while had stood as a spectator to the play, gave the signall to his army to prepare for a generall assault, but Ranzaw entering in the meane time, about ten a'clock at night, and his coming made known to the Imperiall Generall, altered the designe. The French Colonell the same night sallied forth and slew as many more of the besiegers as the Garrison had done in the day, and then the Cæsarean Generall either doubting of a long winter siege, or recalled by the Emperour to attend the Swedes, which began to triumph in *Pomerania* and lower *Saxony*, since their victory at *Wistock*.

Gallas his disorderly retreat and great losse

## no The Passenger in Burgundy,

*Wiftock*, or both, for both these reasons are assigned, the same night rayed his siege, and retreating disorderly, encouraged the besieged and the confederate Armies, who were soon informed thereof, to pursue him, which fell upon his reere-guard, and in divers conflicts, especially at the passage of *Vigonne*, cut off six hundred of his men, took from him some Ordnance, and so much baggage, that his losse since his first encamping at *Champlisse* being summed up, amounted to nine Peeces of Canon, soure hundred wagons loaden with ammunition, eight thousand men slaine and drowned, besides the de-  
section of eight hundred of his Horse,  
who forsook the service and in-  
rolled themselves under  
Duke *Bernhard*.



# The passages in the *Nether-* *lands* ( this last Summer ) betwixt the *Infanta* and the *States United*.



He State of the *United Provinces*,  
was almost brought ad *Triarios*, by  
the losse of *Skenken-sconce* the last  
Summer, but that being regained  
from the Cardinall Infant upon Ea-  
ster Tuesday last, by the vigilancy,  
and great expence of this industrious  
people, which endured all injurie of weather, the  
frosts, snowes, and raines of Winter to that intert,  
they found more rest this last yeare, then they expe-  
cted, being usually ingaged in warre with the Catho-  
like King, and the Lieutenant Governours under him.  
No banke was rayfed against any of their townes, no  
spoyling bands of enemies invaded their Countrey;  
The Duke of *Feria* only appeared with a flying Ar-  
my in *Brabant* and *Flanders*, to secure those parts in  
the absence of the *Cardinall Infanta*, rayfed divers  
Sconces upon sundry passages, and blocked up the  
wayes with timber, by which the Arinies of the *States*  
might come upon him, intending more the preservati-  
on of the people under the *Spanish* Government, then  
the disturbance of the people under the *Aristocratie*  
of the *States*; and the Prince of *Orenge* Generall for  
the *States* mustered up a like number of soldiers to

Chap. 5.

## The passages in the

the same intent, both the Commanders, rather by starts, and parties sent abroad upon severall occasions, seeking an advantage of petty gaine, then by battell in the open field, or beleaguering any place of strength, or not e, getting the glory of a victorie.

August 20. the Prince of Orange marched with his land forces, 122. Companies of foot from *Heusden* to the *Hecken-sea*, and thence Aug. 28. Sept. 8. removed his Campe towards the *Long-straten*, the Horsemen under the Generall *Stacken-brocke* being already met at their Randevouz in the *Hog-straten*. The order of his March was this: The Princes Lifeguard marched in the front, his Excellencie himselfe following, attended with the *English*, *Scotts*, and *French*, the *Frieslanders*, *High-Germans* and *Switzers*, which made up the Avant-guard; the Reare consisting of *English* and *Wallons*, was followed first by the Waggon, which carried ammunition, then by the Victuallers and Subtlers of the Campe, and their carriages, and lastly by the Gunners, and the field-peeces, the greater Guns, being still aboard the shipping before *Heusden*, *Alburgh*, and below *Hemmert*. The Count de *Feria* was in the field above a fortnight before, Aug. 6. 16. with his Army of about 8000. horse and foot, departed from *Antwerpent* toward *Lyer*, and thence tooke their way by *Geel*, *Bael*, and *Moll*, where he mustered his Army, called a Counsell of warre, and thence advanced to *Voorst* and *Merhault* two small townes, belonging to the Prince of Orange, which though *John de Nassaw* desired him to spare, yet were plundered by the *Spaniards*, who had the absolute command in that expedition.

The day was somewhat ominous to both sides; a selected Company of the *States* garrison in *Bergen-ag-zomo* made out toward *Herensals* for pillage, and without

*Voorst* and  
*Merhault*  
plundered by  
the Count de  
*Feria*.

## Netherlands.

without an encounter of an armed enemy, tooke 90. great beasts and drove them towards *Bergen*, when suddenly the cry of the Bootes, whose livelyhood depended upon the profit of their cattell, overtook them, and then the souldiers which more respected their coine then their beasts, suffered the poore people to redeeme them for a summe of money. This was but a small thing, and of no comparison with the better fortunes with which 15. souldiers of the Sconse *Fredrick Henry* were crowned the same day; To get a purchase by boote-haling, may bee profitable, but it cannot bee glorious, especially, when the boote is rather stolen surreptitiously, then gotten manfully; But to encounter an armed Enemy, to deale with him upon unequall tearmes, and vanquish him; this is honourable, true valour being seene most apparantly, where danger sheweth it selfe most hideously. Such was the happy fate of these 15. adventurors; *Mecheln*, a Captain of one Companie of Presidiarie souldiers in *Sant-vliet*, had a designe upon the little Sconse of *Sluisken*, and to effect it, drew out 20. Musquetiers out of his Garrison, and conveyed them thitherward with as much secrecie and silence, as was possible; but by the way, the fiftene mentioned souldiers, met with him and his retinew, fought with them in plaine field, and by the slaughter of five of his souldiers, by the first volley of their shot, and the wounding of some others, forced him to yeeld, and brought him his Sergeant, and fiftene of his men prisoners to the Fort.

Honour admits a *magis & minus* and private undertakings, how fortunate soever the issues bee, come now off with such a lustre as those which are commenced by publike authoritie. The Ritmaster *Anthony Crook* Sept. 17. had order from the Prince of *Orange* to take some troopes of expert, and valiant Horsemen to dis-

*Mecheln* a Spanish Captain taken by the Garrison of *Fredrick Henry*.

## The passages in the

A *Spanish*  
Convoy of  
600 Horse  
defeated;

And 4 Com-  
manders of  
note taken by  
the States  
Rit-master  
Crook.

cover the posture of the *Spanish* Campe, to cleare the Countrey of such rovers as he should find abroad, and if it might stand with probabilitie of successe, to make head against such troopes of the Enemie as hee should meete withall vpon the way. An opportunitie to declare both his loyaltie and valour offered it selfe, before it was sought for. A *Spanish* Convoy of 600. Horsemen under the command of foure severall Leaders, men of qualitie and ranke by birth and note in the Armie by their places, the Earle and Colonell *Ritzbergen* Sonne to the Earle of *East Vrieslandt*, the Baron of *Wesmaell* Sonne to *Grobendonck*, who once commanded in the *Boech* the Cornet *Beest*, and the revolted Captaine *Herwerden*, who had lately served under the States, and upon the discovery of a traiterous practice he had, to deliver vp the strong towne of *Venlo* to the Count of *Feria*, fled, and was entertained by him; was sent from *Antwerpe*, to carry a moneths pay to the Garrison in *Breda*, and to re-enforce the Praefidiaries, it being rumoured (though onely upon conjecture) that the States forces intended to besiege that City. The *Rit-masters* Scouts discovered them as they were marching over the Plaine, and instantly returned to the Commander, reporting both the order of their march, and the number of the men as neere as they could gesse. *Crook* upon the relation sends out 300. Horse, with instructions first to skirmish with the Convoy, and then by a kind of orderly confusion, betwixt plaine flight, and a well ordered retreat, to seeme to flye, that the Enemie pursuing them, might fall into an Ambuscadoe, which himselfe with the remainder of his troopes had laid for them. The Cavaliers transgress not an haire breadth from his direction, after a bravadoe or two, and the discharging of their Pistolls upon the front of the Convoy, they hasted towards their fellows, being followed

## Netherlands.

followed by the *Spanish* Commanders, with an assurance of a victory. But the haste the *Spaniards* made after them was to their owne losse, they were suddenly so farre engaged, that they could not returne; The Cavaliers which seemed to flye, made a stand, gave a signall to the Ambuscadoe, to rise, and they appearing presently upon the backes of the Enemy, rowted the Convoy, got 200. Horses fit for service, their Riders being slaine; tooke the foure Commanders as Prisoners of warre, and carried them and their monies, ordained for the Souldiers of *Breda*. to the Campe in the *Long-straten*: glorying not so much in their conquest over the other three, as in the apprehension of *Herwerden*; the Divine Justice, which never suffereth treason to goe unpunished, having made them the Instruments to apprehend this peridious traytour.

*Vlyssingen* was in some danger, in the former moneth by the false practises of another *Catiline*, a bird of the same feather with *Herwerden*, by name *La Motte* a *Walloon*, and Captaine of a *Fregate* under the *States*, who being taken by the *Dunkirks*, and clapt in prison, plotted a way to betray the towne to the *Spaniard*, and promised to performe it, upon condition of his enlargement. His project was thus carried. The *Fregate*, in which he commanded formerly, being restored to him, and armed with a 100. men, he sayled towards *Cuba*, where another *Fregate* of *Dunkirke* charged onely with foure great peeces, but well furnished with Pistols, and engines for fire-works, was to attend him, according to his owne direction. The treason had bene too palpable, if these Bottomes appertained to professed enemies, at the first should have greeted each other friendly, and the *States* sea-men which were in the vessell being restored with him to liberty, might have discerned his juggling,

*Lamott* plot-  
teth to deli-  
ver *Vlyssingen*  
to the *Spani-  
ard*.

## The passages in the

Prepareth to  
execute his  
designe.

3.

ling, if there a milt had not beene cast before their eyes, to conceale his Leger-demaine. To carry it, therefore clearly, he made some apparance of hostility, haled the *Dunkerker*, which making a shew as if he meant to fight, put up his waist-cloathes, and having made small or no resistance, yeelded to the *Vlissinguer*, (yet he was so reputed) immediately. This done, he writes to his friends at *Vlissingen* of his prize, tells them that he expected two other Frigates which were coming from *Dunkerke* loaden with the like charge of Armes, and that he hoped very speedily, to bring them all in triumph into that harbour. The Statish Seamen began presently after the supposed prize, to resent the action. The *Dunkerkers* whom he had taken by his feigned fight, were taken into his owne vessell, and used not as prisoners, but friends and confederates, engaged in the same action; The *Zealanders* which were still aboard that Frigate (the major part being removed into the *Dunkerker*) began to whisper to each other, that their Captaines words, and actions did not resemble each other, and the Captaine whose jealous eare, was listening to their private conferences, perceiving that his plot was revealed, caused the *Dunkerkers* to fall upon those with the sword whom he suspected to have smelt out his designe, and being by their assistance cleared of that societie, and assured of the rest, he returns to the Port of *Dunkerke*, his owne ship being covered with the sayles, that it might not be discovered whence it was. Here, hee loaded his owne ship with *Dunkerkish* souldiers, and sayled thence to *Ostend*, where 2000. other *Spanish* souldiers, were imbarqued in sixe severall Bottomes to attend him, two dayes before his coming thither, the harbour, and the gates of the Citie, having beene kept lockt up, by that space of time, to keepe the adventure



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venture private. All this while the irons were but heating, now was the time when they must be formed upon the Anvil: The maine of the designe was hitherto concealed from his confederates; the Admirall *Colart* knew not of it, but in generals, but now being ingaged in the action, he was made acquainted with the particulars, which were, that hee would bring in two of his Frigats into the old Port and send the other two into the new. one at *Vlissingen*, and by these vessels keepe them open, till the Admirall was entered with the rest, by whose united forces, he doubted not to bring the secure City to the *Spaniards* command. The Admirall listened to his story, and seeming not to apprehend him fully, desired him to goe into *Ostend* with him, and that there they would confesse further upon the designe. But the Admiralls intendment was otherwise, he suspected all the Captaines discourse to be like *Sinons* tale, and that he meant not to deliver the City to the hand of the *Dunkerkers*, but that he meant to deliver the *Dunkerkers* into the power of the *Vlissingers*, and having got him to shore, arrested him of a double treason, sent him to *Dunkerk*, and clapt him in irons, wisely considering, that the *Protean* condition of a traytor will conforme it selfe to all advantages, and that he which will make no bones to play false with his old friends, can giue no assurance of remaining firme to his new alliance.

Thus the linkes of this project falling in peeces of themselves, the *Vlissingers* were ridde of that present danger before they knew it, yet soone after it came to their notice, and then they doubled their guards, and kept a strong watch upon their harbours, to secure the City against such kinds of unkind undertakers.

The *Spanish* Armie in the field, was the onely thing the *United States* were now jealous of, but the vigilancie

And suspected by *Colart* of a double treason is imprisoned at *Dunkerge*.

## The passenger in the

The Armyes lancy of the Prince of *Orange*, removing his Campe when the Count dislodged, and keeping a watchfull eye upon him, cleared all doubts, the *Spanish* Commander, from the midde of September, till November following, at which time both the Armyes went to their Winter Quarters, attempting nothing further against the *United Provinces*, nor the Prince of *Orange* against them.

Count Maurice of Nassau  
Elected Governour of  
*Brazil*.

But whilest their forces were in the field to preserve their Native Countrey in quiet, and from spoyle by warre. The *States* at home met in counsell, how they should order their dominions in *Brazil*, and reduce them to that forme of Government, used in the *Netherlands*; and at last it was concluded, that the Count *Maurice* of *Nassau*, should bee declared, and received by the Company of the *West-Indian* Merchants as Governour of *Brazil*, but with a restriction of Conditions, and such limitations as might restraints him from any absolute authoritie, some selected Commissioners being appointed to attend and advise with him in cases of materiall consequence, and hee to proceed according to their Votes, and advices. The Conditions were offered by the Merchants, and accepted by the Count *Aug. 4.* new stile, and they runne in this tenor.

I. By the Commission of the *States* Generall, the Prince of *Orange*, and the *West-Indian* Company, the name and qualitic of Governour, Captain, and Admirall Generall of the places already conquered in *Brazil*, and which shall be conquered hereafter by the said Company, shall be conferred upon the said Count, as also the Command of the forces both by sea and land, which the said Company, hath there already, or may have hereafter. II. The said Count shall sit in the qualitic of a Governour, in the assembly of the Counsellours

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Counsellours of State, which shall receive a joynt commission with the said Count, to consult with him concerning the ordering of the common affaires, the finances, and what ever else may depend upon the publike Government, which Counsellours shall resolve, and conclude with the said Count about all exploits to be done by sea or land, the rayeing of new fortifications, or demolishing of the old, provided alwayes that if the votes of the assembly bee found equall, the Count shall have a double voyce. III. The place of residence for the Counsell and the Colledge, shall be at *Samarica* or in some other such place, as the said Count, and the Counsellours shall thinke more convenient for that purpose. IV. The said Count and the Counsellours, shall take speciall care to procure the common quiet, of all the subjects to the state of the *United Provinces* there, whether they be such as are employed in any publike offices, or such as follow their owne peculiar negotiations; They shall be carefull to rectifie all abuses, neglects or disorders, which have privily crept in already, and what ever else may be discovered hereafter, to be against the good of the Countrey and the Inhabitants there, following the instructions, rules and ordinances, concluded of in this present Senate, and the Customes already used in the Countrey, provided alwayes, that they thwart not the private instructions, now given to our Counsellers of state. V. The said Count shall absolutely dispose of all Militarie offices, & charges which shal be vacant, while the Army is in the field, even to the Ensigne inclusive, the under offices remaining in the disposition & donation of the Captaines, but if any office shall fall, whilest the souldiers be in garrison, then the said Counsellours shall have the nomination of three persons, out of which the Count shall choose one, except that when

Is bound to  
the *West-Indi-  
an* Compa-  
ny by Arti-  
cles.

## *The passages in the*

there shall be an election of a Captaine, Lieutenant, or Ensigne, by reason of a place vacant, their votes shall not bee given at randome, to elect strangers to that Companie, but they shall be bound to proceed according to the custome of the countrey.

VI. All publike offices both by Sea and Land, shall be disposed of by the said Count, and the Privie Counsellours joyntly; or in the absence of the said Count, (the affaires of State admitting no delay) by the said Counsellours onely: except onely the office of Vice-Admirall, which if it happen to be vacant, either by the decease, or dismission of the Antecessour, shall be given by the Count alone, with the approbation and allowance of the nineteene; and that upon the treatie formerly ordered, or to be ordered afterwards in the Assembly of the nineteene. VII. The said Count shall have no power to erect any new offices, to the charge of the said Company, whether they be Militarie, Politicke, or Maritime; nor shall He augment the ordinary Salarie of any Officers, which are there already; without the advice and oversight of the said nineteen, except it bee by the ordinarie preferment of the persons, from an inferiour, to a superiour office, according to the militarie ordinances. VIII. Neverthelesse as concerning the *Brazilians*, and Inhabitants of the Countrey, it shall be free for the Count, and the sayd Counsellours, to reward them after their owne discretions, according to their severall employments; Provided alwayes, that it be done to the remarkeable advantage of the Company, and not contrary to the customes now used. Lastly, the sayd Count shall doe all things, which a Governour, Captaine. and Admirall ought, and is to doe. And yet the Company reserveth to it selfe, the donation of the places of Privie Counsellours, ordinary Magistrates, and charges of that condition,

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tion, which shall receive their Commissions and instructions in the *Nether-lands*. Notwithstanding the sayd Count shall have power to dispose of the high Military Offices, by the consent and approbation of the nineteene: And in case, that if it happen, that one, or more of the nineteene Counsellours of State shall decease, then the sayd Count shall have power to take unto him so many others, and place them in their stead, that the sayd number may be still kept full.

By these conditions, the Count was bound to the Company, and that obligation of his to them, required another from them to him, and that was couched in the three following Articles.

I. The said Companies shal at their own proper charges, maintaine one Minister, one Doctor of physicke, and one Secretary for the Count; and pay to each of his household servants for salarie, which is allowed to each of his life guard. II. The Company shall give him for his equipage, and furniture for this expedition 6000. liuers, which is 600. pounds sterling, and 1500. liuers monthly, besides diet for himselfe and his retinew, which two last allowances shall then begin to be due, as soone as he is imbarqued for the journey. III. As soone as the Count shall arrive at *Brazill*, hee shall have two out of hundred, which the people under that Government, shall gaine from the enemy, by land or water in the extent of that dominion, as soone as the prize shall be valewed, according to the Militarie ordinances, and the order hitherto used in that Country. To the performance of all which Conditions, stipulations, and promises, the said Count was bound to the *West-Indian* Companie, and they againe reciprocally to him for the space of five yeares, to begin at his arrivall thither, and his beginning of the execution of his office of Governour, Captaine, and Admirall.

R. 2

Generall

And the  
*West-Indian*  
Company to  
the Count.

## *The passages in the, &c.*

Generall of the Territories, and places already conquered by the said Company, and which hereafter may be conquered, by the mutuall signing, and subscribing to these Articles; The Deputies for the nineteene for the one part, promising that they would maintaine, and make good the conditions above written. In testimony whereof, the Articles were signed at the *Hage*, Aug. 4. 1636. *Maurice de Nassaw*. *Ioannes de Laet*, & *Pr. J. Dwelland*.

The Count  
puts to Sea  
for *Brazill*.

These Conditions thus agreed upon, the Count prepared for the voyage, and Octob. 9. 19. went from the *Hage*, towards the *Texell* to attend the *Brazilian* Fleete; and thence Octob. 15. 26. (taking with him 1500. Land-men) he put to Sea with the Ships, *Zutphen*, *Farnambuck*, the *Nassaw*, the *Adam* and *Eve*, the rest of the Fleete being to follow him with the first faire wind. And thus farre our present discovery reacheth, there is yet much *Terra incognita* remaining, which we shall within few weekes describe topegraphically.

FINIS.

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